IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 56,005.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 14, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
19th July.	SALSETTE ..	6300	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ...	12500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ...	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA....	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	SINGLE, "B" rate.	RETURN, "A" rate.	RETURN, "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or 495		891 or 742-8	
To LONDON	637 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien.	6385	Eschenauer	24th Sept '13
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	22nd Oct. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every 4 Weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5220	G. Ronchi	15th July 1913
Port Said	5167	A. Muzio	20th Aug. 1913
Red' Italia	6237	.....	17th Sept, 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	15th Oct. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	12th Nov. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	10th Dec. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	7th Jan, 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	4th Feb. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	4th Mar. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	1st Apr. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	29th ,, 1914

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 300	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 17th July,	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Friday 18th July ‡	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 17th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday 24th July.
*Pentakota	3412	,, 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,, 21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
14th July, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
			1913.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso..	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley..	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec.
			1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,,	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA.

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interset allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

IN HYDE PARK TO-DAY.

London in June—London to-day, one of these last glowing glory days. London in June is the world in perspective and the chair in Hyde Park is a splendid vantage ground from which to view it. Cars, cars, cars, on they come—low little racers, earth or dust colour skim along Brood-walk on their way to the unknown beyond—brown, clean shaven, eager young faces, just visible above the steering wheel and one imagines the length of limb concealed by the bonnet.

Then the family cars—*big Napiers occupied in the most part* with London's well-born youngsters. Stiff, erect, in the middle of the seal sits nurse, the baby on her knee, and the rest of the children facing her and on either side; and the children living bundles of exquisite lace and muslin, well-groomed little boys, adorable elder girls with their long curls and their little parosols. A soft whirr, denotes the advent of *those master pieces in motors.* Great beautiful blue creatures, from the plain silver lamps to the invisible crest, they fill one with a sense of delight. She knows without raising the eyes what they will contain—the beautiful debutante and her chaperon, or the girl bride and her husband, and occasionally a Jewish face, handsome and heavy.

From THE EVENING NEWS, June 4th, 1913.

WHEREVER there is a crowd of cars it is inevitably the NAPER which attracts the attention, not only of the observant journalist but also of the general public.

Sole Agents for NAPIER MOTORS LTD. and for their

"MASTERPIECES IN MOTORS,"

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400.000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart;
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive sealed TENDERS at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on 4 AUGUST 1913, for constructing "Sarkarkun's and Karkuns' Quarters at Rai."

The forms of tender etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each form to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. (S.T.) on working days except the day of receiving tenders.

Probable value of the work Rs. 62,547
Earnest money .....Rs. 500
Amount of deposit to be deducted at 10% from the bills .....Rs. 6,200

(Sd.) J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer.
Thana District.

Thana, 12th July 1913.

NOTICE,

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MFG. CO LD.:—As the quorum being not present, the General meeting of the above company is POSTPONED, and will be held again to transact the same business on the 19th July, 1913, SATURDAY at 3 p. m., (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the company, 121, Meadow Street, Fort.

મોતી જેઠાની કું૦,
MOTI JETHA & Co.,
Sec. Tres. and Agents,

Bombay, 12th July 1913.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

As modified upto 1st May, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297, (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act., 1888, as modified up to 1st May 1912, Act, 1905, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of September, 1913, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe fresh lines, in substitution for the existing regular lines of the public streets known as GOWALIA TANK ROAD near its junction with Gibbs Road.

A plan of these streets showing the existing regular lines of the Streets and the fresh lines proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person, desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by a letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 11th day of July 1913.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the
City of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

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THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m, (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1913, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 11th July, 1913.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members (including Subscribers of Rs. 10 or more per annum), of the above Association, will be held at the Office of the Association, Bastion Road, Fort, at 6-15 p. m., on Monday the 14th instant, for the purpose of passing a Resolution regarding the land for the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home.

ALEX. R. KING.
Honorary Secretary.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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MUSIC. MIRTH. MELODY.
EXCELLENCE & REFINEMENT.
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AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, 3,107 tons, Captain J. B. Gourlay, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and London, with a general cargo.

The steamer Umsinga, 1,869 tons, Captain A. Cox, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, etc., with ballast, and 3 passeners.

The steamer Taiyabee (late Nawab), 2,041 tons, Captain A. E, Koss, sailed on Saturday for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and 13 passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Himalaya, 3,705 tons, Captain H. G. Evans, sailed on Saturday for London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The city Line steamer City of Athens, 3,571 tons, Captain W. Knemt, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and 5 cabin passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain R.S.B. Butler which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The P. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons Captain R. .A Milne which arrived here on Saturday from Busreh, July, 1, via Karachi and coast ports brought a general cargo and 38 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh 6th July, via Karachi etc, with a general cargo and 32 passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nairun 2,862 tons Captain A. McNicoll arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, June 11, via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 11th July 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis ....R I M
H I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Henley ... ..R I M
H I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
H I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
H I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman ...R I M
H I M S Dalhousie Comd Robinson .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 12.

Arcadia ....3514 Barchan .....P and O Co
Baron Balfour ... 552 Symond ... ..K N & Co
Bombay Maru ..3393 Fazawa ...N Y Kaisha
Brocadian .. 2577 Jones ... ...K N and Co
City of Bristol ...4415 Henderson ...K N & Co
Dido ... .3127 Williams ..... J F and Co
Egypt... ..4207 Summers .....P and OCo
Hoseines... 994 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Kasara..... 595 Morrison .....a M and Co
Khosrou ... ...2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Kirkfield ... ...3030 Dermody ... T M and Co
Marinaris ...Comdr Mathis ...Turkish G Boat
Markgraf ... .2325 Tantzen ... ... ASK Co
Nyanza...2644 Mcallister.....W and A G & Co
Neumfels...3541 Freiesl W and A G and Co
Obra ... .352 Renwick .. ..M M & Co
Ocean ... ...2460 Christiansen ...Bombay Co
Saxed..... ... 157 Bonsfield ..Arab Strs Ld
Salient .....2419 West Gate ... ...S Smid & Co
Scindia..... ..3283 Kelso .....W and A G & Co
Sildra .....2097 Bryn... ... ..The Bombay Co
Shirala ... ...3400 Beck .....M M and Co
Shwedagon ...1994 Creagh ...Indo-Burmah &Co
Salamis... . 2795 Rodger ....T M & Co
Umsinga...1869 Cox..... .....W & A G & Co
Vorwaerts...3729 Clanak ....A L S N Co
Islami... ....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
F Canara...3489 Dogge ...Java...M G and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sicilia	3186	Ranchi	Genoa	15-7	R Line
B Lindenfels	3525	Muller	..	12-7	W & A Graham & Co
C& R Romera	3189	Burns	...	W and A G & Co	
D&E Konig	3476	Coltz	..	Durban	2-7 ... A S & Co
G Umtali	1686	Clarke	.....	J Finlay and Co	
K Mahronda	4924	Armstrong	.....	London ...	10-7 ...K N and Co
M Ville-de-Oran	3014	Masson	...	J M & Co	
N Morocco	2476	Pickering	..J Finlay & Co		
O Ferrara	777	Feathers	.....	S Wallace & Co	
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith	..	J Finlay & Co	
Q Budrie	1613	Fisher	.....	Arab Strs Ld	

VICTORIA DOCK.

4	Elmmoor	4230	Williamson	Antwerp	13-7 ...W & A G and Co
5	Ekbatana	850	Krizza	...	W & A G & Co
6	Kybfels	...	3159	Frisian	...W & A G & Co
8	Shinyo Maru	...	3614	Okhuma	..Kobe ... 16-7 ..N Y Kaisha
9	Delta	.....	.....	4780	Morbin ... ..P & O Co
10 & 11	Chupra	..3954	McFadyen	A'werp ...	16-7...M M & Co

H W P D

Osurland .....760 Goolsm ....Bo S N Co
Mahavadi.....549 Ahmed ....Bo S N Co
Poonni.....552 Valliji... ....Bo S N Co
Saraswati .....445 Ebrahim ... ...Bo S N Co

Offside Q

Umta .....3492 Babb..... .....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Umsinga ...	Cox	Durban &c
	Linga	Butler	K'chi, July 11
	Barala	Milne	Busreh, July 1
13	Nairung	McNicoll ..	C'lcta, June 11
	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh, July 6

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Neidenfels	Hickel	Calcutta
	Polynesien ...	Lelande ...	Noumea &c
	City of Athens	Knemt	Liverpool &c
	C. Cumming	Goorlay ...	London &c
	Himalaya ...	Evans	London
	Taiyaba	Kass.....	Mauritius

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Egypt for London &c.
" Salamis, for Antwerp &c.
" Umsinga, for Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The B I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Chakrata," left Port Said on the morning of the 11th instant. The same Co's. steamer "Chyebassa," left Suez on the evening of the 11th instant. The same Co's. steame "Culna," left Suez on the evening of the 11th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Macphee, left Liverpool on the morning of the 12th instant.

The P. & O. Co's, steamer "Syria," arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer "Massilia," arrived in Liverpool harbour from Bombay on the morning of the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd Co's steamer "Cleopatra," from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 16th instant. The same Co's. steamer "Persia," from Bombay via Karachi, arrived at Aden on the 10th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—4,520 cwts oilcakes, New Mofussil Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mahronda s—300 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

Romera s—888 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Elmmoor s—2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Chupra s—200 bales hemp, H. Govindji.

Ekbatana s—4,000 cwts bonepieces, Craft Mody and Co; 220 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—55 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 38 bales cotton waste, M. A. Razak.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—102 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts wheat, 2,720 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—100 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR PORT SAID for Orders.

Salamis s—90,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—336 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—261 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—50 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton twist, M. M. Essabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton twist, M. M. Essabhoy; 750 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Vorwaerts s—255 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

Delta s—300 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 23 bales drill plain, J. Allarakhia; 20 cwts sharkfins, V. Ooka; 94 cwts sharkfins, A. Chagla and Co; 125 bales khismis, K. Hasraj and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Umta s—100 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 12.

Steamer Egypt, from London; Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.—2,000 cask cement, 16 cases clock and watches, 2 cases quinine, 12 packages quinine and ivory, 3 packages 4 casks 2 cases ivory, 2 cases ivory waste, 3 cases fish, 1 case gum, 10 cases glue, 1 case hides, 1 case 1 bale skins, 20 kegs sodacrystals, 29 packages 10 cases indigo, 50 cases ale and stout, 145 cases gin, 75 hhds beer, 2 hhds 30 cases port, 17 cases sherry, 290 cases wine, 200 cases vermouth,, 6 casks bottles, 6 cases hollow glass 60 drums oil, 69 cases oil varnish, 100 bundles yellow metal sheet, 37 cases unsweetened spirits, 180 cases whisky, 38 cases spirits, 12 cases essential oil, 50 bags coffee, 27 cases 7 bags cochineal, 10 cases lampware, 6 cases confectionery, 140 cases 11 packages biscuits, 58 packages 748 cases provisions, other stores vinegar, 787 cases condensed milk, 177 cases 12 drums 2 fishing 1183 kegs, 385 packages paint and colours, 127 packages, 91 cases aniline colour, 5 cases 339 casks 72 packages alizerine colour, 35 cases plums, 1 case perfumed spirits, 1032 cases brandy, 50 cases liquors, 5 cases soap, 5 cases soap toilet, 4 cases agl seeds, 11 cases garden seeds, 39 cases 97 bales paper, 10 kegs white lead, 72 cases cheese, 12 cases lime cream, 27 packages wax, 5 bales cotton, 25 bales 21 cases cotton goods, 17 cases piecegoods, 2 cases silk, 9 cases silk goods, 70 cases silk and cottons, 5 cases woolens and cottons, 18 cases woolen goods, 2 cases linnens, 1 umbrella, 9 cases cigars 13 cases cigarettes, 2 boxes specie 4 boxes 2 cases 1 bag gold coin, 37 boxes gold bar, 2 boxes gold bar and coins, 3 boxes gold and silver coins, 400 bars silver.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th July, 1913.

480. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

481. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday's and Friday's at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

482. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

484. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 16th instant at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Subject.—Description of New Short Rifle. Rear Guard. All ranks are invited to attend.

484. Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade on Thursday the 17th instant at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

486. Spoon Shoot.—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Thursday the 17th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th July, 1913.

160. Leave.—The undernamed has been granted leave of absence for 6 months from 7th July 1913.

2nd Corporal R. Hoyz E.E. Company.

161. Resignation.—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from 11th July 1913.

No. 1510 Gunner G. D. Green No. 1 Coy

162. Parades.—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters on Tuesday next at 7 p.m

163. Regimental Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters at 9-30 p.m. on Monday 21st July 1913.

Business: Defence Rehearsal and Regimental Institute.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS. Lieut. R. G. A.
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HULTON.—At Gangapur, on the 26th June, William Penton Hulton, aged 27 years, Assistant Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—A covetous man goeth to destruction without his knowing it.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1s
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of June was 1,342; daily average 44·7; total of new cases 470; Parsis 230, Hindus 202, and other castes 38.

AMBULANCE WORKERS FOR PANDHARPUR FAIR :—The Hindu Division (Bombay), of the St. John Ambulance Association, sent ten members by Friday mail to Pandharpur for the Ashadi Fair and they will stay there during the next five or six days.

MR. KADRI'S APPOINTMENT.—The following resolution has been passed by the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam :—That the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay expresses their deep sense of gratification at the appointment of Khan Bahadur Syed Shumsoodin Kadri, I.S.O., as District Collector of West Khandesh, and thank the Government of Bombay for their selecting a deserving Mahomedan for this responsible post.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY.—A debate will take place at 9-15 to-night, in the Association Hall, Wodehouse-road, Fort. Subject :—"That the safety of the Empire depends entirely on the strength of the Navy."

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.—Members and friends are cordially invited to be present at the Indo-British Institution, Bombay, on Thursday, at 8-30 p.m., to bid farewell to their President, Mr. James McDonald, J. P., who sails for England, on the 19th instant.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—A sweetmeat dealer, named Magaulal Himatram, having his place of business in Girgaum Backroad, has reported to the police that he gave jewellery of the value of Rs. 4,889 to one Mukundram to be sold some four months ago and that the latter has disappeared without accounting for the jewellery.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supplementary Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lorenzo Marquis per s.s. "Konig" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 14th instant, and not on the 13th as previously notified. correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SEVA SADAN.—The fifth annual gathering of the Seva Sadan Society was held last Friday, under the presidentship of Mrs. Ramabai Ranaday. A large number of Gujarati, Dekhani, Parsee and Mahomedan ladies were present on this occassion. Mrs. Jamnabai Sakai, Mrs. Kama, Dilshad Begam and the president delivered speeches for the occasion. The gathering dispersed after passing a vote of thanks for the president.

PHTHISIS IN INDIA.

UNHEALTHY ALTITUDES.

The disquieting spread of phthisis in this country in recent years gives to a lecture reported in the "Lancet" on the question of the relation of high altitudes to immunity from the disease something more than passing interest. Indian hill-stations indeed figure prominently in the article in view of what is described as the general failure of the Himalayas as a health resort in consumption even at heights of over 6,000 feet. The theory that as altitude increased the prevalence of the disease diminished appears to have first taken root as long ago as 1840 to-day, says the lecturer it might almost be said to be moribund. It was in the Himalayas he adds later, that the theory met a with its first serious reverse and Sir Joseph Fayrer is quoted as setting down Simla, Ranikhet, Pachmarhi, Mount Abu Mahableshwar, the nilgiris and Nuwara Eliya as all unsuitable for consumptive cases. Darjeeling is described as "more useful" but the improvement in the conditions is ascribed to its considerable immunity from wind and storms. Of the influence of wind and rainfall, apart from altitude, in the prevalence of the disease evidence seems to be needed and the experience gained with the sanatoria already established in the Indian hills should have a special value. The whole problem of treatment says the Pioneer becoming of first importance in this country where the conditions unhappily are on the wrong side.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 12.

There has been an increase in the amount of rainfall reported, particularly in North-West India. There has, however, been little rain in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, West Coast; local in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, east Punjab, east Rajputana and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, east United Provinces, east Central Provinces, and the North Madras coast.

The chief amounts are :—Port Blair Victoria Point and Tavoy, two inches; Rangoon, three; Guahati one-and-a-half, Dhubri, six, Cherrapunji, five, Narayanganj, one, Behrampore, Bogra, and Darjeeling three, Dinajpur, one-and-a-half, Jalpaiguri, five, Mymensing and Purnea, two, Darbhanga, three, Gorkhapur, one, Dehra Dun, two, Mount Abu, one, Deesa. Mangalore and Cochin, one-and-a-half Madura and Negapatam, a half, Kodaikanal and Waltair, one.

Forecast :—Extension of rainfall into the central parts of the country.

LATER.

The trough of low pressure is moving away from the hills, and the Bay current is again penetrating Northern India. The only parts of the country where there has been little or no rain are the North-West Frontier Province Sind South Punjab, Central India and the Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Behar and Orissa, East United Provinces, the West coast, South Hyderabad, and North Madras coast; fairly general in Bengal; local in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, North Punjab, East Rajputana and Gujarat. A few falls also occurred in East Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and South-East Madras.

The cheif amounts are :—Tavoy and Moulmein two inches; Maymyo and Lashio one; Sibsagar three; Guahati one-and-a-half, Mymensingh four; Darjeeling, Balasora and Darbhanga one-and-a-half; Mount Abu, Ahmedabad one, Nizamabad three, Chaibassa, Ranchi, Gorakhpur and Lucknow two Benares three; Bahraich and Lahore one; Waltair one; Gopalpur one-and-a-half.

Forecast :—Extension of rainfall into Rajputana and the Central parts of the country, with a decrease in North-East India.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's Hosp.
	In. cts.	In cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	50·92	50·06	51·10
Sunday, 13th July	0·19	0·18	0·00
Total	51·26	50·50	51·10

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEAP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 11.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Corrd'g. hours. to date.	Corrd'g. Total. 1911	Corrd'g. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·30	40·20	21·51	15·15

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 13th July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 34	51 95

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorogical Report for Western India.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rain fall. Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.
84	70	1 44	73 51

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Busbire 11th	93·3	85·0	...	...
Jask ...	95·8	88·8	...	...
Muskat ...	97·8	86·1	...	...
Multan ...	105·8	86·5	...	3·85
Rawalpindi ...	106·4	77·1	...	5·31
Lahore ...	101·9	77·9	0·12	2·83
Sirsa ...	92·3	79·2	...	9·88
Ambala ...	98·5	77·0	0·03	11·2
Delhi ...	98·5	82·8	...	6·13
Agra ...	101·0	85·0	...	3·20
Mainpuri ...	104·3	83·6	0·23	2·24
Jhansi ...	98·6	81·5	...	1·20
Cawnpore ...	100·6	85·5	...	5·98
Allahabad ...	102·1	86·5	...	4·94
Jacobabad ...	110·1	88·8	...	0·82
Karachi ...	98·0	82·5	...	0·67
Ajmer ...	91·6	79·2	...	5·69
Jaipur ...	90·2	78·1	0·24	8·78
Kotah ...	94·6	81·1	...	3·56
Bhuj ...	86·5	73·0	0·51	6·09
Dwarka ...	86·3	78·7	0·02	3·35
Veraval ...	84·1	79·3	0·10	18·15
Rajkot ...	88·1	73·8	0·15	13·66
Bhavnagar Para.	90·0	77·3	0·18	24·67
Surat ...	86·9	78·6	0·10	23·35
Ahmedabad ...	91·6	76·7	0·29	15·66
Deesa ...	87·8	77·4	1·52	9·89
Neemuch ...	84·9	74·0	0·09	7·72
Indore ...	87·1	71·0	...	8·76
Jubbulpore ...	87·8	77·3	...	11·81
Saugor ...	86·3	74·1	...	10·61
Hoshangabad ...	93·1	76·4	...	6·18
Khandwa ...	91·2	75·1	...	10·06
Akola ...	94·2	75·5	...	9·14
Amraoti ...	91·8	75·8	...	13·77
Nagpur ...	92·6	75·8	...	15·17
Chanda ...	9·6	78·0	...	...
Raipur ...	93·7	78·6	0·05	8·14
BOMBAY ...	85·6	78·4	0·39	43·28
Ratnagiri ...	86·3	77·4	0·12	39·62
Mormugao ...	86·5	78·2	0·04	44·13
Sarwar ...	83·7	74·5	0·82	49·40
Malegaon ...	90·9	73·6	0·00	7·56
Ahmednagar ...	87·4	70·6	...	13·67
Poona ...	84·5	71·3	0·09	16·40
Sholapur ...	91·8	72·1	0·02	7·62
Bijapur ...	87·2	69·8	...	8·41
Belgaum ...	77·8	66·0	0·03	10·71
Aurangabad ...	89·9	71·2	...	9·23
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	93·9	74·7	...	15·01
Hyderabad ...	90·8	74·2	...	6·30
Mangalore ...	84·3	70·2	1·31	4·52
Calicut ...	81·5	73·6	0·12	34·20
Cochin ...	84·7	72·7	1·32	33·43
Colombo ...	84·5	77·0	...	8·74
Masulipatam ...	99·3	80·7	...	2·38
Bellary ...	94·0	76·3	...	2·96
Cuddapah ...	92·0	78·0	...	3·77
Madras ...	92·6	78·0	...	2·46
Bangalore ...	79·2	64·8	0·03	6·71
Coimbatore ...	87·4	68·8	...	1·52
Trichinopoly ...	90·6	76·3	0·37	1·28
Negapatam ...	90·7	77·2	0·42	1·04

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0·12 of rain. Skies are clear in the South west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Both maximum and minimum temparatures are in defect at Sirsa. Maximum temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi, Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0·23 of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temparature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana, Jaipur records 0·24 " of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temparature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 0·51" Veraval and Surat 0·10" each, Rajkot 0·15," Bhavnagar-Para 0·28. Ahmedabad 0·29" and Deesa 1·52". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded, Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division,

The Konkan,—Nearly general rain has fallen Bombay has had 0·39", Ratnagiri 0·22" and Karwar 0·82" Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar, Gujarat and on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in south-east Madras and local in east Rajputana. Isolated showers have fallen in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Precipitation has ceased in lower Sind.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula; local rain in east Rajputana; some showers in the Punjab, the central parts of the country, Gujarat and Kathiawar, the southern half of the Deccan, the south-east Madras and on the north Madras Coast.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauge during the week ending Saturday (14 a.m.), 5th July, 1912 :—

	In. cts.		In cts.
Bandra ...	37 29	Broach ...	22 44
Panjoo ...	24 70	Malsar ...	30 16
Valsurni ...	29 21	Dabhoi ...	22 62
Palghar ...	29 77	Baroda ...	25 64
Gholvad ...	26 29	Mehmadabad ...	8 76
Daman ...	51 45	Ahmedabad ...	10 49
Bulsar ...	50 79	Sirangam ...	2 62
Navsari ...	27 84	Patri ...	7 87
Bardoli ...	22 13	Savalia ...	15 24
Nandarbar ...	8 87	Godhra ...	17 82
Vardaua ...	7 11	Nimkuera ...	14 43
Surat ...	21 31	Dohad ...	12 44
Kim ...	27 25	Amargarh ...	8 58
Kosamba ...	31 14	Rutlam ...	6 93
Rajpardi ...	26 4	Nagda ...	5 2

Weekly return of rainfall commencing from 8 30 a.m. Saturday the 22nd June to 8 30 a.m. Saturday the 5th July 1913 on Kotah Division :—

Alot ...	4 48	Gangapur ...	2 63
Pacnpahar ...	4 5	Hindaun ...	6 46
Kotah ...	5 85	Bayana ...	1 78
Indargarh ...	5 72	Bharatpur ...	2 1

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 12th July, 1913, was 29·870 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon ...	14	m 8 50	26 5
		8 4 a	24 10
Tues...	15	m 9 52	27 1
		9 12 a	24 9
Wed...	16	m 10 43	27
		10 9 a	24 11
Thur ...	17	m 11 24	28 5
		10 58 a	25 3
Fri ...	18	m 0 0 a	28 1
		11 41 a	25 3

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon ...	14	m 1 35	16 9
		2 44 a	21 2
Tues...	15	m 2 33	16 6
		3 52 a	20 10
Wed...	16	m 3 24	16 5
		4 46 a	20 5
Thur ...	17	m 4 10	16 4
		5 29 a	19 10
Fri ...	18	m 4 52	16 3
		6 7 a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
14 (Monday)	do 6h. 9m.	do 7h. 19m
15 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 9m.	do 7h. 19m
16 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 19m
17 (Thursday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 19m
18 (Friday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon July 18th, 11h. 36-4m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 26th, 30h. 28·7m. p.m.; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 28·1m. p.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33·0m. a.m.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. G. H. la Maistre, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, will retire next month after 32 years' service.

A Passenger from Morvi to Ahmedabad has reported the theft of his trunk containing ornaments valued at Rs. 400.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and guaranteed Railways from April to June 28, 1913, show a loss of Rs. 1,53,822, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

The proposals of the Punjab Government dealing with the colonisation of the area commanded by the Lower Bari Doab Canal area, are now being considered by the Government of India. The area concerned is 2,500 square miles or 1,837,000 acres.

There are indications that locusts may give trouble in the Punjab this year. A circular has been issued to all Deputy Commissioners calling attention to the measures to be taken to destroy eggs and hoppers.

The proposals of the Punjab Government dealing with the colonisation of the area commanded by the Lower Bari Doab canal are now being considered by the Government of India. The area concerned is 2,500 square miles or 16,37,000 acres.

It is stated that the negotiations for the housing of the Calcutta Fire Brigade temporarily in the new building of the Hindusthan Cooperative Society at the corner of Corporation Place and Free School Street have been finally settled, the lease for the building having been drawn up and signed.

The Assam Planters are furious with the postal authorities, and rightly so thinks the "Englishman" judging from the number of complaints it has received of belated deliveries. For five days not a single letter or newspaper was received by any planter in the valley, simply because the Calcutta mail was delayed. The planters demand to know why the Calcutta mail was not diverted when the landslide was reported on the Assam-Bengal Railway?

After a little over a year's working the Nuwara Eliya Electric Lighting Scheme is now an efficient and remunerative department of the Board of Improvement. Practically every hotel, boarding house, club and bungalow of permanent residents in Nuwara Eliya is connected with the service. The hospital is probably the only public institution which has not been equipped, but as soon as the extensive new wards have been completed, the electric service will be attached to the whole series of wards and buildings. The Post Office has been equipped for some time, and the large town clock in the tower has been illuminated at nights.

Mr. Owen Dunn, who has now definitely settled in England, has been installed (writes a Home correspondent) as Master of the Star of India Lodge by the retiring Master Mr. C. E. Rusell, assisted by Mr. S. M.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, July 11. Bombay, July 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	72 1-2	1-16	
2 do. Rentes	73 3-4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	97 1-4	1-1	
do. do. Gov. Securities	82 11-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 15-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	27 3-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	58 3-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25-25	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20-46 1-4	1-4	
do. do. New York	4-86 3-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	4 5-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 13-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—China buying.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Madras Rs. 1,40,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.
Silver to Bombay ..... £ .....
Gold to Bombay ..... £ 1,20,000
Gold Coin to Bombay ..... £ 10,000
Silver to Calcutta ..... £ .....
Silver to Shanghai ..... £ 32,000
Silver to Colombo ..... £ 1,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—Market closed.
New York 11 a.m., Aug. 12·02, Oct. 11·44.
New York official Noon call Aug. 12·06 Oct. 11·42.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·93 Oct. 11·44.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000
" Receipts at " last year	4 100
" Exports to Great Britain	.....
" Exports to Continent	6,000
Spot Cotton	12·30—05

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·05—07
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·42—06
Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and bearish week end statistics

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 7-16—1-16
Futures month of Aug.	11·38—02
Futures month of Oct.	11·47—04
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	27,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	16,000
	From 7th July.
Do. do to Japan	.....
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	210,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	179,000
Stock of Cotton in London	3,130

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Cocanada Fair Rod C.I.F. London .. d 5
Cocanada Ginned do do .. d 5 1-8
Western Good do do .. d 5 9-32
Liverpool, July 11.
Twist Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet Firm.
Tone Cloths Quiet but steady.
Weft American "54" .. 11 3-4
Weft Egyptian "80" .. 18 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market .. Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" .. 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C .. 10 1-4
Twist "32" B .. 10 5-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 3 finish .. 13 1 1-2
Twist "36" W T C .. 10 1-2
Twist "36" B .. 10 7-8
Twist "42" .. 12 1-2
Twist American "60" .. 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" .. 17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" .. 21 1-2
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs .. 8 5
White Naissooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range .. 3 1
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends .. 2 2 3-4
" Shirtings 32-36 in. by 44 yds Liepmans No 1500 ..12 5 1-2
Ex Warehouse.
40s Baoner Mill Twist .. 11
Geo Hayall's Yarn ..10 15-16
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool .. 5 31-32
Buyers or Sellers .. Sellers.
Months ..July-August.
Water Twist American 30s. 10 pence.
" " " 40s. 11 1-2
Mule " " 42s. 11
" " " 50s. 12 3-4
" " " 60s. 14 3-4
" " Egyptian 40s. 16 1-2
" " " 50s. 17
" " " 60s. 18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi .. ..
Do. Months— .. ..
Do. Name of Ports .. ..
Wheat White Karachi .. 38 unchgd
Do. Months .. July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports —London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi .. 37 5-8—1-8
Do. Months of Shipments —Aug. Sept. —London—Sellers.
Tone—Quieter.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe .. 36
Do. Month— .. July-Aug.
London—Sellers—Firm.
Barletto Russo .. ..

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. .. 51 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— .. July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports —Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p c ex ship .. 52 1-4+1-2
Do. Months— .. July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports. —Antwerp —Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore .. 47 unchgd.
Do Months — .. July-Aug.
Do Name of Port.—Hamburg—Sellers
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED —
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship .. 47 1-4+1-4
Do Months— .. July-Aug.
Do Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value.
Linseed Calcutta .. 45 7 1-2+33.
Do. Months— .. July-August. London—Sellers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata .. 44+1-4
Do. Months— .. July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 5-17-0 unchgd. July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE —
Fair Rio Coffee .. 8 7-8—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber .. 3 8 1-4+1-4d. July-Aug.—Value—Steady.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	£ 62 5-8—3-8
Copper Braziers	£ 78 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	d. 6 7-8 unchgd.

Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box c. i. f. Liverpool .. ..
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B. Antwerp. 4 16 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool .. 10 12 6
Basic Steel Bars, CIF, India.... 5 8 9
Basic steel BaraBelgian C.I.F.

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) .. 12 9 3-4
Do. Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India .. 11 3 1-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Only small business.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. .. 9 3—1-4d.
Months of Shipments .. Aug.—Sellers.
9 5 1-4—3-4, —Oct.-Dec. —Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Good business. Closed dull.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India .. 13 3 1-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ..Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay .. } No quotation
Month of Shipments .. }

JAVA SUGAR.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 7 1-2 —July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 11 9—July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Still idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [July 12th 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovns	45,000	Marseilles	Hongkong Bank
3 Boxes Bdln Sovns ..	75,000	London	do
	37,500	do	do
1 Case Gold Coins	30,000	Marseilles	Comptoir National
73 Bars Silver	1,50,000	London	do
1 Box Sovns	31,500	Malta	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
B. I. P. Railway	40	46,687
G. I. R. Railway	45	54,432

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Bom. rate since 3rd July 3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd July 4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July 5 "

EXCHANGE —
The tone of the market on opening was easy. There has been very little business doing the day,
We quote.—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 9-32d. Sept
Do. do Francs	..70
Do. do Macao	..138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	..145
Shanghai "	..196 3-4
Japan "	..150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
This market has again remained closed to-day.

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-16 higher both for ready and forward, at 26 15-16 and 27-3-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 58 3-8. The local market opened at 68 7-8 ex duty for the near settlement and has remained steady to the close.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	21 1 0
Australian Gold	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	"	68 14 0
1st Settlement	"	68 14 0
2nd Settlement	"	69 14 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	"	78 4 0
1st Settlement March	"	78 4 0
2nd Settlement	"	78 4 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—
WELD AND CO:—"New York market declined on some Wall Street and Southern selling in a narrow market on more favourable weather news. Cooler weather predicted."
HABERSHAM KING:—"Now raining in Arkansas and Tennessee and indications point to rains extending into the north-eastern quarter of the Cotton Belt."
Yesterday the American markets fluctuated during the day and closed rather easier on weather reports being more favourable. The local market opened quiet, the rate for good Broach March being Rs. 289 and for fully good Bengal January Rs. 238-9. Fine Khamgaon Akola July was quoted Rs. 246-47. There has again been very little business doing, and the tone of the market at the close is slightly easier as under. Ready cotton continues to attract little attention and prices are slowly but steadily declining.

QUOTATIONS :—
NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	288 1-2	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal	251	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	238	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	278-4	do

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar	263	July
Good M. G. Oomptа	273	do
Good M. G. Westerns	269	do
Good H. G. Westerns	263	do
Good M. G. Miraj	238	do
Fine Khamgaon Akola	246	do

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is firm.

Ready	Rs. 7 14	0 B.T.
September	" 8 11	6 B.T.
May 1914	" 9 5	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7 11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 6	0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat	" 8 8	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	" 62	0 0
Yellow Higanghat	" 65	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	63	0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready .. Rs. 11 11 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready .. Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready .. Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Bold .. Rs. 51 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Aug.-September .. Rs. 8 5 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet but steady.

White Pesi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 6 4	0 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	" 5 10	0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5 11	6 R.T.

SHARES.

The Shares and Government Paper Markets remain closed and hence there are no quotations.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	.. ..	4,245 bales.
Wheat	.. ..	16,484 cwts.
Linseed	.. ..	13,779 "
Rapeseed	.. ..	1,417 "
Gingellyseed	.. ..	863 "
Poppyseed	.. ..	1,343 "
Groundnuts	.. ..	618 "
Castorseed	.. ..	1,800 "
Rice	.. ..	1,242 "
Myrabolams	.. ..	915 "
Cottonseed	.. ..	6,761 "
Mowrasee	.. ..	3,656 "
Gram	.. ..	1,511 "
Joowar	.. ..	78 "
Maize	.. ..	Nil
Barley	.. ..	3,726 "

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON JULY 12.] [BOMBAY, JULY 13.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	72 7-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes	83 3-1	un	chgd
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	97 1-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities	83 5-3		1-16
Bar Silver in London	25 1-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence	27 1-4	1-8	
do. in New York	58 3-4	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25-25	un	chgd
do. do at Berlin	20-46 3-4	1-2	
do do at New York	closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Apl		
3 months' sight	4 1-4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 13-16	u	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 5-3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 5-8		1-4
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 13-16.
Closing tone of Silver—Rise caused by bear covering.

COTTON.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	.....
" Exports to Great Britain	.....
" Exports to Continent	.....
" Spot Cotton	12·30unchgd

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·05+01
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·41—02
Advanced on bull support and shorts covering, and declined partially under realising.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton 12 7-16 unchgd.
Futures month of July .. 11·38 "
Futures month of Oct. .. 11·47 "
Tone of Spot Cotton .. Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	13,430,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	185,000
East Indian do	155,000
American do	1,708,000
Other do	145,00

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi .. ..
Do. Months— .. ..
Do. Name of Ports— .. ..
Wheat White Karachi .. 37 7-8 1-8
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers
Wheat Red Karachi .. 37 5-8
Do. Month—Aug-Sept —London—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe .. ..
Do. Months .. ..

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian .. Unchanged
Do. Months .. do

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship .. 51 1-2 unchanged
Do. Months— .. July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship .. 52 1-4 unchanged
Do. Months .. July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports .. Antwerp. Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore .. 47 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay par 416 lbs ex-ship .. 47 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk —Value
Tone—Quiet but steady

Linseed Argentine—La Plata .. 44 unchgd
Do. Months— .. July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-16-0 July-Aug—Hull—Sellers Easier

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) .. Closed

RUBBER—
Para Rubber .. 3 8 1-2 July-Aug.—Value—Steady

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags. 12 7 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment .. Oct.-Dec. Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Easier.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India .. 11 3 1-4
Do. Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec. —Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c.... 9 2
Months of Shipments .. Aug.—Seller 9 4 1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Less demand—Easier.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India .. 13 7 1-2
Months of Shipments ..Nov.-Dec. Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay .. No quotation
Months of Shipments .. ..

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 1 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 10 0 3-4—July-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 3—July—Value
Do. 11 2 1-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 7 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 11 6 3-4—July-Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bom. & Karachi—
Do. 11 9—July—Value.
Do. 11 8 1-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Market quiet.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	6,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain	
Exports to Continent ..	5,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12·30— 5
Future Cotton at New York August ..	12·05—7
Future Cotton at New York October ..	11·42—6
Spot closing tone ..	Quiet.
Futures closing tone ..	do

General Tone Market opened :—Lower and declined owing to Bearish private crop reports ongs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 7-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug. ..	11·38—2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ..	11·47—4
Future closing tone.— ..	.....

LIVERPOOL, July 10.

COTTON WEEKLY FIGURES.

	Bales.
Total quantity in sight American ..	Not received
Egyptian Visible supply ..	
East Indian Visible supply ..	
American Visible supply ..	
Visible supply other places ..	
Total week's Sales ..	34,000
Total Sold on Speculation ..	2,000
Total for Exportation ..	1,000
Total amount forwarded to Consumers ..	44,000
Total Actual Exports ..	4,000
Total Week's Imports ..	9,000
Total Stock ..	896,000
Surats Week's Sales ..	100
Surats Sold on speculation ..	.....
Surats Sold for exportation ..	.....
Surats Amount forwarded to Consumers ..	200
Surat Actual Exports ..	.....
Surat Week's Imports ..	2,000
Surat Stock ..	11,000
Afloat American ..	20,000
Afloat Indian ..	4,000
Total Afloat ..	46,000

LONDON, July 11.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...July-Aug.—Ldn. 44 7 1-2 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....July-Aug.—Dunkirk .. 46 6 Sellers.
Do. La Plata ...July-Aug.—Antwerp .. 42 9 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close... Buyers unwilling operate except at lower rates.
Do. Tendency of the Market— do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...July— £25-5-0
do ... Sept-Oct.— £24-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. .. ..
Do. River Plate exports .. .. ..
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug. —Dunkirk.. 65 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg 47 1 1-2
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 51 9
Do. Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 52 3
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .. ..
Do. Jamba Red— .. ..
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. July-Aug.—Hull ... £6-17-6
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. .....
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.—London. .....

LONDON, July 11.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sellers. July-Aug.—London... 38 1 1-2 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 493 lbs.) July-Aug.—London... 37 9 "
Do. Club No. 2...July-Aug.—London ... 38 "
Do. Choice white Delhi July-Aug.—London— Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at Close Firm
Do. South Australian .. July— 37 9 Value
Do. Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. July-Aug.— 35
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... Steady.
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool ...July— Holiday
Do. Afloat to U. K. .. .. ..
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports .. ..

LONDON, July 11.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers. F.O.B. Hamburg ...August. 9 3 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F.O. B. Hamburg, Oct-Dec 9 6 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) July-Aug... 13 2 1-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.— 12 9 "
German Closing Tone Market— Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. 12 1 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec... 11 8 1-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Quiet
Mauritius Crystals .. ..
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
B. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug. 13 4 1-2
B. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market., Quiet.
Special Feature—General Report of Market .. ..

LONDON, July 11.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value C.I.F. Calcutta ...July... 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec. 11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan-Mch 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July... 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, July-Dec.... 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan-Mch... 11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July... 11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan-Mch.... 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi July .. 11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi July-Dec... 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi Jan.-Mch .. 12 3
Closing Tone of Market } ... Quiet and
Special Feature ... } unchanged

LONDON, July 11.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	62 12 6
" Best English Selected.	68 15 0
" Brasiers ...	78 0 0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet
Hard Spelter ...	19 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	190 10 0
Yellow Metal ...	6 8-4 to 6 7-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G.O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	10 12 6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta ...	5 10 0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta ...	6 1 3
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta ...	6 13 9
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp ...	6 5 0
German Steel Plate. F O B Antwerp ...	5 15 0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	4 15 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool ...	0 14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2 16 0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	2 17 3
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	3 16 3
Lead Pig English ...	20 0 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	.....
Silver, Spot ...	26 15-16
" 2 months hence ...	27 3-16
" Tone of Market—Quiet —with little doing.	
" Special Feature .. do	

LONDON, July 11.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	26 15-16
Silver 2 Months	27 3-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	...with little doing China buying.
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div.	£ 83 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 72 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c. } Sterling loan ... }	£ 87
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	£ 75
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz.	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Quiet
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs	25·24
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·46
New york (Demand Bills) dis ...	4 86 3-4
Interest day to day loans	2 7-8
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 1-4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1-4

LONDON, July 11.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot...	...	89 6 Sellers
Do. TN Spot Aug delv...		89 6 "
Do. TN Spot Oct. delv...		88 6 "
Do. Tone of closing market for TN spot ...		Quiet
Do. do TN Futures		do

General Tone of Market—Little business done at lower rates.

NEW YORK July 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports	2,000
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Exports to Continent	.....
Spot Cotton at New York	12·30
Future " " Aug ..	12·06+ 1
" " " Oct....	11·44+ 2
Spot closing tone ...	— Steady
Futures closing tone ...	do

General Tone of Market Opened.—
Steady and advanced on bull support and short covering, later declined on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 7-16
Future " " Aug ...	11·38
" " " Oct ...	11·47
Future closing tone.— ...	.....

LIVERPOOL, July 12.

COTTON WEEKLY FIGURES.

Total into Sight ...	13,430,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	785,000
East Indian do ...	155,000
American do ...	1,708,000
Other do ...	145,000

LONDON, July 12.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). July-Aug—London— 45 3 Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...July-Aug.—Dunkirk — 47 3 "
Linseed, La Plata ...July-Aug. Antwerp — 44 "
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Firm
Linseed Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... July £25-5-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Sept. Oct. £24-10-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady
Poppyseed. Canal ...July-Aug. —Dunkirk— 65 "
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg 47 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk — 52 3 "
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ...
Do. Jamba Red... ... ...
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ...
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels July-Aug.—Hull— £ 6-16-0 "
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Easier

LONDON, July 12.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sellers. July-Aug.—London— 38 1 1-2 "
Wheat, F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)...July-Aug. London— 37 9 "
Wheat, Club No. 2...July-Aug. London— 38 "
Wheat, Choice white Delhi... July-Aug.—London— .....
Do. Tone of market at close.. Steady.
Do. South Australian July .. 37 9 "
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs. —July-Aug.— 36 "
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... ... Steady
Wheat. Red Graded American per central ... July

LONDON, July 12.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg ...Aug.— 9 2 "
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg... ...Oct.-Dec. 9 4 1-4 "
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags) July-Aug .. 13 2 1-4
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) ... Oct.-Dec— 12 7 1-2
German Closing Tone Market.. Quiet
Australian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F., India ...July-Aug.— 12 1 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Oct.-Dec.— 11 8 1-4
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ...
Mauritius Crystals ...May ... .
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... ...
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) ...June-July— .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market .....

LONDON, July 12.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value. C. I. F., Calcutta ... July... 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta July-Dec 11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay and Karachi July-Dec 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi...Jan.-Mar... 11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...July 11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or similar Calcutta...July Dec. 11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...Jan.-Mar.... 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay orKarachi. July 11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T m O. or similar Bombay or Karachi July-Dec 11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T O (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...Jan.-Mar.— 12 1 1-2
Closing Tone of Market— } Very
Special Feature ... } quiet

LONDON, July 12.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	62 12 6
Copper Best English Selected ...	68 15 0
Copper Braziers ...	78 0 0
Copper Tone of Market— ...	Steady.
Hard Spelter ...	19 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	190 10 0
Yellow Metal ...	6 3-4d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B 1 p. c. F O B L'pool	10 12 6
Pig Iron No. 3 Cleveland ...	.....
" " No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro ...	2 17 3
" " Gartsherrie ...	3 16 3
Lead Pig English ...	20 0 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady
Silver, Spot	27 1-16
Silver 2 months hence ...	27 1-4
Silver Tone of Market...	... Firm China buying.

LONDON, July 12.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ..	27 1-16
Silver 2 months ...	27 1-4
" Closing Tone of Market—Steady—Firm	
" Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	... China buying.
Rentes 3 per cent ...	£ 83 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 72 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent...	£ 87 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 87 1-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	£ 75 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz ..	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.	
Closing Tone of Finance Market—Quiet.	
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs ...	25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·46
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·86 3-4
Interest day to day loans ...	2 7-8
Interest 7 days Market loans.	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 1-4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	4 3-4
Fine Trade

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY vs. BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB.

The game between the R. G. A. and the Bombay Athletic Club provided a most acceptable Saturday afternoon's match and the large number of people who filled the enclosure witnessed a closely-contested and keenly-fought trial of skill. Though the Gunners were the first to score, the B. A. C. very soon equalized and play was level till quite near the call of time when the persistent efforts of the Artillery were crowned with success and Kerridge once more placed the ball in the net.

The whole forward line of the Gunners played a very much improved game and their combination and passing was excellent except on occasions when individual players insisted in attempting a shot on their own though hustled and worried by the defence. If the forwards would only remember in such cases to tip the sphere down to an unmarked companion, a larger percentage of goals would result. But, perhaps, the chief reason why the Military were not successful in securing more goals in spite of their many opportunities was that the B. A. C. custodian proved himself a tower of strength, and though tried severely, did not allow a single shot to pass him while there was any possible chance of saving. It is true that in the first half of the game he allowed himself to be drawn well out of goal and that the ball was tipped over his head, but his action was one that every good goalkeeper would have adopted under the circumstances; and it was unfortunate that the shot, when it came, should have been a dropping one instead of the energetic drive that the average forward invariably attempts on these occasions.

THE GAME.

The Gunners got going straight away and Cooper putting in some good dribbling, centred. Walton cleared with a good kick. Cowell of the Gunners securing possession put in a good centre. Walker cleared. Twice again Walker found it necessary to run out and kick clear. A few minutes later he was called upon again and got the ball out of a scrimmage. Robinson putting in an excellent run passed to Rockley, who, getting out of place, had to pass. The ball coming back to him he shot wildly and ineffectually. The Gunners secured a corner but the kick went behind. Rockley of the B. A. C. got away on his own but was deprived of the ball in the goal-area. The outside right had a shot. The Gunners getting down, Kerridge drove the ball wide of the mark. Then the B. A. C. getting away with a rush came down in force on the opposing goalkeeper and Templeton put in a shot that was nowhere near the mark. Twenty minutes from the start of play Kerridge of the Gunners found himself in possession of the ball with no one but the goalkeeper in front. Walker ran right out but the ball was too far out for him to reach and Kerridge tipped it over the goalkeeper's head into the net (1—0). The Gunners were soon at it again and Cowell spoilt a good opportunity by shooting wide. Again taking the ball up he centred. Hart took a shot that Walker saved. Again Walker was called upon to clear. With five minutes of the first half still to go, some excellent passing between Robinson and Rockley saw the latter placed in possession of the ball six yards from goal. The custodian ran out and Rockley tipped the ball into the goal (1—1). The Gunners secured a corner. Walker gathered the leather and kicked clear. The Athletic getting going, Brown lost a good opportunity. Again Robinson had a shot all to himself and made a poor effort. The ball travelling rapidly to the other end, Walker had a warm time, being so hustled that he was unable to clear. A full-back eventually conceded a corner which came to nothing. Half time arrived with the Athletic attacking.

The second half opened with a run by the Gunners' right extreme but his centre was badly directed. The R. G. A. maintaining pressure some, nice passing resulted in a clinching shot from Hart which Walker saved in style. Kerridge did some excellent work and getting right in put in a low shot that Walker gathered and kicked clear. Again Kerridge of the Gunners took a pot which travelled just outside the upright. The Gunners were maintaining a continuous pressure. A pass from Cooper going right across the goal-mouth, Pond had an excellent opportunity but made a feeble effort. Later Pond passed to Cooper whose shot struck the side of the net. Then, the B. A. C. taking the offensive, Knight put in a long shot that found the net but the whistle had already gone for "off-side." The Gunners were soon at it again and Cowell made a very fine shot which Walker cleared well. Coming on again, Hart put in a hot shot. Again Cooper got right away on his own but shooting from a long way out gave Walker no difficult proposition. Pond had a shot. Walker was being kept excessively busy. Cowell of the Gunners got down the wing and if his pass had been less ahead a goal secured certain. Again and again Walker was called upon, each time saving with coolness. Pond of the Gunners should have scored but shot straight into the custodian's hands. Cowell of the Gunners was doing excellent work but was apt to get out of place a little. The B. A. C. attacking Edwards the Gunners, goalkeeper saved excellently well. Jerram got away with the ball at his feet and had only to carry on to have matters his own way but he excitedly let drive from a distance. The next moment, however, a very fine centre coming from Cooper, Kerridge, headed the ball into the net (2—1). Jerram again had a good opportunity but kicked wildly from a long way out. The game ended with the Gunners, taking a corner-kick.

Result :—

Royal Garrison Artillery ... 2 goals
Bombay Athletic Club. ... 1 goal.

The following were the teams :—

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB :—(Goal) Walker; (backs) Walton and C. Templeton; (halves) Butt, Knight, Schultz (forwards) Rockley, Brewin, Rockley, Templeton, Robinson.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY:—(Goal) Quinn; (backs) Roache, Gately; (halves) McDermott, Thompson and Jerram; (forwards) Cooper, Pond, Kerridge Hart, and Cowell.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" TEAM vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

In spite of the week's heavy rain the match between these teams started punctually at 2-30 on Saturday afternoon. The Collegians, winning the toss, sent in Kapadia and A. R. Driver to face the bowling of Coombs and Nicholson. Kapadia started scoring immediately, and hit both bowlers to the boundary. With the score at 28 Kapadia lifted Nicholson to the boundary at the Gymkhana end and was caught by F. Stileman. It was rather doubtful, whether or not, the catch was brought off within the boundary line. After Kapadia's dismissal the game assumed a different aspect—five wickets falling for 23 runs (52-6-5). A fairly useful stand of 29 runs was now made by Netscher and Tata, when the latter was clean bowled by Coombs for a well-played 20 (81-7-20). The next two wickets quickly fell, and with the score at 90 for 9 wickets, the prospects of the Students were not particularly bright. The score was carried by Netscher and Umrigar to 104, when the former was caught in the slips for a useful 22.

The unfortunate dismissal of Kapadia and the failure of Gimi and Mulla—"the Parsee Jessop,"—accounted for this meagre score of the bowlers. Coombs and Watts bowled well, obtaining 3 wickets for 27, and 2 wickets for 7 respectively. The Gymkhana commenced their innings at 4-45 sending in F. Stileman and F. L. Sprott to the bowling of Tata and Driver. Stileman lost very little time in scoring; and after rapidly making a dozen, hit Driver on to the Pavilion for six. He treated Tata in a nearly similar fashion,—the ball just falling short of the screen at the north end. Next over, he again drove Driver to the boundary and 30 was signalled. At this stage of the game it looked as if the Students would have something to ponder over as both batsmen seemed quite comfortable, and runs were coming quickly. A couple of hard drives to cover by Stileman were well fielded by Gimi. Mehta was now tried in place of Driver, but this did not lessen the run-getting and 55 went up after 20 minutes' play—Stileman's quota being 42 and Sprott's 13. Stileman did not add to this score, for in attempting to hit Mehta, he skied the ball and was caught by Vijaiker (55-1-42). He had played a sound innings, hitting vigorously all round the wicket, and his drive on the Pavilion was a beauty. Bowes-Lyon filled the vacancy. The next decade soon went up and Sprott, with a couple of drives and a cut through the slips, increased the score to 70. Sprott was playing magnificently, and delighted the spectator's with his clean drives and crisp cutting. Marrs now took charge of the leather from the Gymkhana end, and in his second over had Sprott caught at cover by Gimi. The retiring batsman, by his exhibition of sound cricket, shows that he is still, without doubt, one of the best batsmen in the Gymkhana. Sprott (junior) followed but was bowled first ball by Driver (85-3-0). Phillips was next man in and after rather slow cricket the score reached the century—in exactly an hour from the start of the innings. Shortly afterwards Phillips made the winning hit.

As there was plenty of time and light the game was continued. With the score at 113 Phillips was caught, and he was soon followed by Bowes-Lyon, who was caught and bowled by Tata (130-5-30). Bowes-Lyon played very well although he lacks a little vigour in his game. Hearson was soon bowled by Kapadia (136-6-8). Nicholson, C. Stileman and E. E. Coombs were summarily dismissed by Kapadia, and the innings was closed for 152 runs for 9 wickets. The Gymkhana thus won a rather one-sided game by 1 wicket and 48 runs.

For the losers Kapadia had the excellent analysis of 6 overs, 16 runs, 3 maiden and 4 wickets, and it is a matter of surprise that he was not tried earlier in the innings. Watts, who bowled very well for the Gymkhana, had the misfortune to sprain the muscles of his thigh and could neither continue his bowling nor bat.

Scores :—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

D K Kapadia, c Stileman, b Nicholson	28
A R Driver, b Watts	3
H D Gimi, b C. Stileman	4
H F Mulla, b Watts	4
T A Masani, c Watts, b Nicholson	4
Prof. Marrs c and b F W Sprott	5
M E Netscher, c C Stileman, b Coombs	22
R G Tata, b Coombs	20
V N Vijaiker, b Coombs	1
N B Mehta, b Phillips	2
D D Umrigar, not out	9
Extras	2
Total	104

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" TEAM.

F F Stileman, c. Vijaikar, b Mehta	42
F L Sprott, c Gimi, b Marrs	35
C Bowes-Lyon, c and b Tata	30
F W Sprott, b Driver	0
C C Phillips, c Mehta, b Tata	12
L G Colbeck, not out	17
F Hearson, b Kapadia	8
C G Stileman, c and b Kapadia	5
E M F Nicholson, b Kapadia	3
E E Coombs, b Kapadia	0
F H Watts, did not bat	
	152

Bowling Analyses :—

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Coombs	9		3	27
Nicholson	8	2	2	24
Watts	3	1	2	7
C Stileman	6	1	1	17
F W Sprott	3		1	16
C C Phillips	6	2	1	11
	O.	M.	W.	R.
Tata	11	1	2	50
Driver	9		1	49
Mehta	4		1	19
Marrs	5		1	14
Kapadia	6	3	4	16
Umrigar	1			4

"B" TEAM, BOMBAY GYMKHANA :—The match between the "B" Team and the Paper Currency office was abandoned owing to the unfit state of the ground.

MR. KENNEDY'S XI vs. THE GARRISON.

A full day match was played on Sunday between an eleven representing the Garrison which was principally composed of officers and a Bombay Gymkhana team captained by Mr F. G. Kennedy's. The Garrison completely out classed their opponents who had a very moderate team out. The chief feature of the match was the performance of Dobbie with both bat and ball, He had the excellent analysis of 5 wickets for 41 in the 1st innings and scored 93 runs including 4 sexes. He is fairly certain for Presidency honours, if the keeps up his present form. Byford also bowled well in both innings taking altogether 10 wickets for 10 2 runs.

For Kennedy's XI Nicholson in the 1st and M. Cormack in the second innings, played sterling cricket. The latter also bowled well, and should soon be seen performing for the Gymkhana "A" Team.

MR KENNEDY'S XI.

1st Innings.

Coombs b Dobbie	5
McCormack c Brownrigg b Dobbie	9
Nicholson c Lovett b Dobbie	37
Brooks c Wilkinson b Dobbie	1
Bowes Syon lbw b Byford	2
Kennedy b Byford	5
Sprott c Dobbie b Byford	5
Jackson not out	14
Stovin c Byford	0
Cass c Tranchell b Dobbie	1
Elliott did not bat	
Extras	3
Total	82

THE GARRISON.

Sandford c Bowes Lyon b Coombs	0
James b McCormack	38
Byford c Jackson b McCormack	43
Ellis c Bowes Lyon b Nicholson	13
Dobbie c Nicholson b McCormack	93
Lovett b Cass	14
Sherbrooke b Coombs	0
Goldsmith c McCormack b Cass	5
Brownrig not out	8
Tranchell b McCormack	0
Wilkinson run out	1
Extras	6
Total	221

MR. KENNEDY'S XI.

2nd innings.

Bowes Lyon b Wilkinson	11
Elliott st Brownrigg b Wilkinson	1
Mc Cormack c Brownrigg b Byford	47
Nicholson b Byford	1
Kennedy c Wilkinson b Byford	0
Jackson c Sherbrooke b Byford	6
Brook b Dobbie	5
Sprott b Dobbie	2
Coobs c and b Byford	24
Cass c and b Byford	19
Storm not out	0
Extras	5
Total	124

THE MILITARY

Bowling Analysis :—

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Dobbie	14	3	5	41
Byford	13	2	4	38
2nd Innings.				
Byford	15	3	6	64
Wilkinson	4	2	2	16
Dobbie	6	2	2	18
Tranchell	4	1	0	21
Gymkhana.				
Coombs	8	—	2	54
Nicholson	10	1	1	43
Sprott	6	1	—	10
Elliott	3	—	—	21
McCormack	6	1	4	42
Cass	4	—	2	25

R. G. A. vs. BOMBAY GAS CO.

Played at Colaba on Saturday. Scores :—

R. G. A.

Lieut Curtis	1
Gr Thatcher	18
Lieut Underhill	2
Gr Wamett	4
Gr Farmer	5
Br Boulsover	34
Lieut Heaton-Ellis (not out)	33
Br Weaver	24
Gr Hardaker	3
Br Platt	2
Spt Lissenburg	0
Extras	4
Total	130

BOMBAY GAS CO.

Edwards	8
Lobo	14
Pajel	4
Parsley	8
Woodford	4
Woods	10
Challice	7
Sadanand	11
Chibber	3
Kale	0
Sitale, (not out)	3
Extras	5
Total	77

BELGAUM HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, July 11.

On the 7th instant the Meet was at the Cantonment Gardens at 6 a.m. and considering how close at hand it was for everyone, a very small Field of 32 turned out. The Gardens were drawn blank and so was the covert at the Slaughter House, so the Master moved on across Musketry Hill, down to the Kimali Nullah near Saygaon, and from there right down the nullah, across the Ramghat Road, down to the Vingurla Road: unfortunately all these favourite coverts were drawn blank but on crossing the road, hounds at once spoke to a jack in a cane-field near a Sulga and in two or three minutes he was viewed away towards the Markandiya. Hounds, however, refused to answer to the horn and it was quite evident from the music in covert that they were hard on another jack which they eventually pushed out on the Sulga side. Racing him hard, they forced him through a line of cane fields parallel with the road and from the last of them the jack made away to the bridge over the Markandiya, only to be turned by some coolies and to re-enter the cane-fields after a lot of close hunting, hounds forced him away across the road and over the open country towards Tiger Hill; he had left it too late, however, and hounds viewing him on the high ground raced him so fast that, turning left-handed he made back towards Sulga just saving his brush from Acrobat and Luther by diving into a nullah, and again entered the canefields, where, after a lot of dodging backwards and forwards, he was eventually killed in a drain alongside the road. After breaking him up, hounds were taken home.

On July 10th the Meet was at the 220th milestone on the Dharwar Road. As we came up to the Meet, a jack was seen sitting on the top of the hill on the left of the road, so the Master moved straight off to look for him. Scent proved to be very bad and hounds could only just own to the line here and there; the jack had evidently moved right away and hounds very slowly puzzled out the line along the North side of the road, crossing it just short of the 222nd milestone, and on up to Hill 2942; just as scent seemed to improve slightly, hounds broke away after a deer which jumped up just in front of them, and it took the whips nearly an hour to get them together again, the going being so bad and the jungle so thick. Moving back to the nullah again, a jack was found in a cane-field, only however to be chopped in covert. He was the first jack that has been killed in that part of the country for three years and it was a pity that the should have met so inglorious an end. Coverts were next drawn blank all round by Chitgonaanhatti and it was not till we had worked round to Tamanakatti that a jack was viewed away out of a nullah. The pack got away only fifty yards behind him, but he increased his lead to 200 yards by the time hounds had worked him through a canefield the way the pack was running showed how bad scent was and after carrying the line over the ridge to the South East hounds were absolutely at fault, so after trying round for nearly half; an hour, the Master gave it up as hopeless and took hounds back to their van.

GOLF NOTES.

ETIQUETTE.

V

I was very glad to see a few notes on Etiquette at golf in another of the local papers a week or so ago. The writer was commenting on the reprehensible practice of driving off before the couple in front have played their second shots and are out of range, and also on another bad habit of not moving away from the green as soon as the ball have been holed out, and thus delaying players behind. Both of these are common occurrences in Bombay, and for the second there is absolutely no excuse. As for the first, however, I think that as often as not, the players driven into have no one to blame but themselves. It frequently happens that one has to wait until the couple in front have played, not their seconds, but their fourths or fifths before they are out of range; and I know nothing more maddening than to be kept waiting on the tee while one of them plays perhaps "three more" and even then has not reached the spot where his opponent's ball lies. In competitions one must possess one's soul in patience, but on ordinary mornings the temptation to try and put a ball near them so as to hurry them up is sometimes too great. I do not wish to uphold such an immoral procedure; anyone who does so is undoubtedly in the wrong, and lays himself open to the reproof administered by the irate elderly gentleman on some course at home, who, having been repeatedly driven into by the players immediately behind him, sent back his caddie with his visiting card and the message "Mr.——'s compliments, and he knows he is playing slowly, but he can play a—sight slower if he likes!" All the same, slow players should show some consideration when they are obviously keeping others back, either by asking them to pass, or by quickening up their own game and walking faster between the strokes. They should also remember that when a player has played say "three more" and is still not on the green, while their opponent *is*, there is very little object in going on with that hole; it is more considerate to others to give it up and walk on to the next tee.

Another point in etiquette which is seldom observed is that dealing with a lost ball. The paragraph reads as follows :—"5. Players looking for a lost ball should allow other matches coming up to pass them; they should signal the players following them to pass, and having given such a signal, they should not continue their play until these players have passed and are out of reach"

Now, in the first place it very rarely happens in Bombay that the signal is given at all; and in the second place, even if it is given, the players seldom wait for the couple behind to pass; they continue to look for the missing ball until the next tee is vacant, and then calmly walk on and drive off, oblivious of the pair who are just "putting out" on the green. If one is very strong-minded, and has been kept back badly throughout the round, one insists on one's right to pass, but more often people are kind-hearted and allow the others to go on without remonstrance. But players cannot be too particular on this point; if a ball cannot be found, it should either be abandoned at once and the players should walk on to the next tee, or the signal to play on should be given to the couple behind and no other stroke should be played until they have passed and are out of range. There is another point of Etiquette, not actually laid down in the book, which is frequently disregarded. A player drives off from the tee, and at once starts to walk after the ball, regardless of his opponent, who has not even had time to tee up his ball. I saw this very thing happening only a few days ago, and was told that it had occured regularly at every hole! Nothing is more calculated to put an opponent off his game than this, and it should be remembered that under Rule 7 "the ball farther from the hole shall be played first"; if this is not complied with the opponent has the right of recalling the ball and having the stroke played over again. If players would only exercise this right occasionally I think the practice would soon cease.

I cannot conclude these articles without referring to one more subject—that of Dress. According to an extract from the *Daily Mail*, a discussion has been going on at home as to playing in shirt sleeves, and it appears to be generally agreed that this practice is not tolerated at most clubs. I do not propose to raise a protest against shirt sleeves in India, although I think that many people would undoubtedly improve their game by playing in a coat; the feeling of freedom in shirt sleeves tends to "pressing," and a thin coat helps to keep one together and prevent over-swinging. But I do protest against the habit here of thinking any dress good enough for golf. I cannot imagine a cricketer turning out for a match in knickerbockers, or a footballer in long trousers nor can I picture the feelings of the Honorary Secretary for Tennis if a competitor in one of the tournaments appeared in "shorts" and a football jersey! But here any clothes are good enough for Golf—Football shirts, B. V. R. shorts, and even putties are worn, and players have been seen on the course looking more like "Boy Scouts" than anything else! There are several clubs that I know of in India at which members are not allowed to appear in shorts in any of the club rooms or verandahs, and very rightly so, in my opinion. Bombay golfers should remember that the Royal Bombay Golf Club is the seventh oldest golf club in the world,—it dates I think, from the year 1842,—and consequently it is incumbent on its members to endeavour to keep up the best traditions of the game—among which the question of dress is by no means the least important.

NIBLLICK.

BANGALORE HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 12.

Further judging took place at the Horse Show to-day. On the evening Lady Daly distributed the prizes. The winners in the various classes were as follows :—

Hacks (ponies) Captain P. Walker's Birdcatcher.

Hacks (ladies horses) Mr. J. G. Ramaswamy Naidu's Dingo.

Polo Ponies, other than Arabs (lightweights) Zeminder of Sivagiri's Nonette.

Hacks (horses) Mr. Ramaswamy Naidu's Dingo.

Cold Shoeing competition (British Service, C Squadron, 26th Light Cavalry.

Thoroughbred ponies: Colonel Desaraj Ur's Blarney Maid.

Polo ponies (Arabs) Major W. Lambert's Panther.

Country-bred horses and ponies—Mrs. E. C. Loch's Faugh-a-Ballagh:

Harness turnouts Colonel H. Butler's Coquette,

Harness (single ponies) Colonel Desaraj Ur's Hete.

Jumping competition for Warrent Officers, N C Officers and men S Bty R H A

Harness tandems Mr H G Gordan horse, s

Jumping competition for horses M H M Alve's Bushman's Mount.

Children's ponies Miss Betty Sheard,

High Jumping (over a bar) Mr Chandos Pole's Peter.

CALCUTTA CHALLENGE SHIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

In the Indian Football Association's Challenge Shield competition this evening, three matches were played in the first round. The match between the Royal Irish and the Customs, played on the Calcutta ground, attracted the largest crowd; the former winning by three goals to love. The absence of Williamson handicapped the Customs greatly.

The East Yorks Regt. beat the Rangers on the Customs' ground by two goals to one. The Military had the best of the game throughout, except during the last five minutes, when Smart scored a goal.

The British United easily disposed of the New Union by 7 goals to love.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 11.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Worsely, C. S., reverts from Delhi to the Punjab.

Justices Richardson and Chitty are granted one month's leave each along with the long vacation.

Lieut.-Col. W. E. Wennings and Liet.-Col. T. E. Dyson, I.M.S., are temporarily posted to military duty.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Brunyate, C. S., is appointed Secretary sub pro tem.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT;

Lieut. R. G. G. Robson, R. E., now on duty at Delhi, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department and is posted to Behar. He will, however, continue to serve at Delhi.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. F. L. Totenham officiates as Conservator of Forests, 2nd class, vice Mr. Osmaston on leave.

Mr. S. H. Howard is appointed Instructor, Forest College, Dehra Dun, vice Mr. Donald on six months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, C.S., Collector of Customs, reverts to the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Barrup, Assistant Collector of Customs, has two months' leave.

Mr. J. C. Shields is appointed Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, temporarily, in the Telegraph Department.

The following substantive promotions in the Imperial Customs Service are gazetted:—Mr. H. F. Howard, Collector, first grade; Mr. F. S. Punnett, Collector, second grade; Mr. J. A. Stevens, Collector, third grade.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wasiuddin will remain in charge of the office of Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, vice Sir Marc Aurel Stein on special duty.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Major J. Russell, R.E., officiates as senior Government inspector of railways, Circle No. 5, and Mr. A. A. Richardson as junior inspector of the same circle and also as superintendent of local manufactures.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy or the pamphlet in Urdu entitled "The sword is the last resort" ("Akir ul Hilaseif.")(

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The market for jute shares to-day ruled steady to firm, but coal shares were easier all round with very little business passing. The effect of the jute forecast on the jute market has been rather stimulating, but quotations are as they were with sellers reserved and market firmer. In the gunny market good business was done and full prices paid both for hessians and heavy goods to the end of the year.

NAWAB OF DIR.

TREASURE SEIZED BY HIS BROTHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

With regard to the recent flight of the Nawab of Dir to Chitral territory it was uncertain at first whether a large sum of money which he had accumulated had been seized by his brother, Mian Gui Jan, who has supplanted him. It appears however the Nawab only just escaped in time to save his life and that his treasure was seized.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The last day of Ascot (June 20) was marred by showers and a thunderstorm. The King, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and Prince Maurice of Battenberg watched the racing from the balcony. The winners were the Earl of Derby's Light Brigade Sixtieth Triennial). Sir Thomas Dewar's (Braxted (Wokingham Stakes), Mr. E. Patterson's Land of Song (Windsor Castle Stakes), Col. C. Lambton's Lancaster (Hardwicke Stakes), Mr. E. Hulton's Thistleton (Ascot High-weight), the Earl of Carnarvon's Rivoli (Alexandra Plate), and Sir William Cooke's Hornet's Beauty (King's Stand Stakes).

At the Windsor race meeting on June 21, the Earl of Ellesmere's Kleinfontein won the Royal June Handicap after starting at 10 to 1.

Racing took place at Newcastle and Brighton on June 24, the chief event being the North Derby at the former meeting. It was won by the Earl of Derby's Light Brigade. At Brighton the Southover Plate fell to the Duke of Portland's William of Orange and the Balcombe Handicap to Mr. A. James's At Last.

The principal race at Newcastle was won on June 25 by the Earl of Derby, his four-year old Spearmint mare The Tylt somewhat easily accounting for the Northumberland Plate. At Brighton the winners included Mr. Hornung's Watermark (Steyning Plate) and Mr. George Edwardes's Daly's (High-Weight Handicap).

The Grand Steeplechase de Paris was won on June 22 by M. A. Veil-Picard's Ultimatum, four years, 9 st. 12 lb. (Parfrement).

CRICKET.

The match between Middlesex and Yorkshire, at Lord's was continued on June 20. The Middlesex first innings closed for 262—18 less than the Yorkshire total—and in the second innings Yorkshire made 88 for four wickets—At Tonbridge Kent increased their overnight score in the first innings of 40 for three wickets to 104 for four wickets, and were 158 runs behind the Warwickshire total. Rain prevented more than about an hour's play.—At Manchester Lancashire's first inning total of 252 was the same as that of Worcestershire. In the second innings Worcestershire lost six wickets for 67 runs.—At Southampton Notthinghamshire scored 175in the first innings and in the second innings Hampshire who began 65 runs behind made 303 runs for seven wickets (Mead 127).—At Brighton Sussex gained a lead of 128 on the first innings against Oxford University by scoring 368 (R. Relf, 177).

The match between Middlesex and Yorkshire at Lord's was left drawn on June 21. When stumps were drawn Middlesex were 66 runs behind and had four wickets in hand.—Kent beat Warwickshire at Tonbridge by six wickets. Warwickshire scored only 16 runs in the second innings, Blythe and Woolley each taking five wickets for 8 runs—Worcestershire beat Lancashire, at Manchester, by 11 runs.—The match between Hampshire and Nottinghamshire, at Southampton, ended in a draw. Nottinghamshire were only eight runs behind and had two wickets to fall.—Sussex beat Oxford University at Brighton, by an innings and 33 runs.—The match between Essex and Surrey was began at Leytons and Essex scored 359 for seven wickets (Mr. P. Perrin, 140; the Rev. F. G. Gillingham, 119).—At Blackwell Northamtonshire made 318 (John Seymour, 135 not out), and Derbyshire 51 for one wicket.

The match between Middlesex and Nottinghamshire was begun on June 23, at Lord's, and Middlesex scored 241 runs for five wickets (E. Hendren, 100 not out).—The match between Essex and Surrey, at Leyton, was continued. The Essex first innings was declared closed at 402 for eight wickets, and Surrey scored 245 for five wickets.—At Blackwell Derbyshire continued their first innings against Northamptonshire and scored 154, and, follwing on, made 231 for nine wickets. They were 67 runs ahead with one wicket to fall.—At Bristol Kent made 220 and Gloucestershire 116 for seven wickets.—At Sheffield Yorkshire made 254 and Warwickshire 138 for seven wickets.—At Leicester Lancashire made 405 for nine wickets (J. Tyldesley 129 E. Tyldesley 109)—At Brighton Sussex made 287 and Hampshire 20 for one wicket.—At Eastbourne Cambridge University scored 193 and Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XII. 135 for ten wickets.

At Lords on June 24, Middlesex declared their first innings closed at 438 for seven wickets (Hendren 104; Mr. M. H. C. Doll 102 not out). Nottinhamshire made 144 and following on 22 for three wickets—At Leyton the match between Essex and Surrey was left drawn.—Northamptonshire beat Derbyshire by nine wickets at Blackwell.—At Bristol Gloucestershire beat Kent by six wickets.—In the match between Yorkshire and Warwickshire, at Sheffield, Warwickshire required 122 runs for victory and had two wickets to fall. In the match against Lancashire, at Leicester, Leicestershire, with four wickets down, required 98 runs to save defeat by a single innings.—At Brighton Sussex, having gained a lead of 69 runs over Hampshire on the first innings, scored 178 for four wickets in the second.—At Eastbourne Mr. H. D. G. Leversen-Gower's side required 185 runs to beat Cambridge University, and had three wickets in hand.

Middlesex beat Nottinghamshire, at Lord's, on June 25, by an innings and 85 runs—At Sheffield Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by 89 runs.—At Leicester, Lancashire beat Leicesteashire by seven wickets.—At Brighton, Sussex beat Hampshire by 155 runs—At Eastbourne, Cambridge University beat Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's side by 133 runs.

POLO.

The weather was threatening and chilly when the Polo Pony Show opened on June 20 at Roehampton, but the sun soon came out to warm the spectators who consisted chiefly of the exhibitors themselves. The morning was spent in judging the four breeding classes, in which Sir John Barker was particularly successful, as his five exhibits took no less than three first and two second prizes.

At Roehampton on June 21st the Pilgrims beat the Old Cantabs by 3 goals to 2 in the final round of the Roehampton Cup. The sides were:—Pilgrims Capt. T. P. Melvill, Mr. A. Grisar, Capt. E. A. Wienholt, and Mr. F. Rich (back). Old Cantabs: Mr. E. de Rothschild, Capt. G. Haseltine, Mr. W. S Buckmaster, and Mr. A. L. Tate (back). This game was a great struggle between two very evenly matched sides.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Monday, 14th July, 1913.

INSURANCE IN WAR.

The rapid progress in international commercial relations has made it necessary for all countries to reconsider many of their laws, and of these none are of more significance than those related to the action of one country toward another during war. It is well known that many in high position have been working strenuously to bring the Governments of Europe to realise the futility of war as well to the victor as to the vanquished. It is natural that there should be difference of opinion on this matter, and we can understand that many do not feel prepared to urge that any country shall cease building warships or training troops unless the other countries are prepared to follow suit. There are however, certain aspects of war so far as they are related to the commerce of the world that seem to require overhauling. It has been clearly shown that the altered conditions demand that commerce in other than contraband goods should be exempt from confiscation, though the Admiralty still urge it as an effective weapon for bringing a war quickly to an end. England has been the strongest and most persistent opponent of any proposed legislation in this direction, for its insular position demands that she should not lightly let go any method of protection. But this opposition to the adjustment of commercial relations during war is having a serious effect in another direction which has recently been pointed out in one of the English papers. A "Britisher in Germany" draws attention to a rather strange law, the importance of which is only now being realised. During recent years the system of insurance has grown to an enormous extent, and many of the English Insurance Companies have extensive dealings with Continental firms notably Germany, many of the Bremen and Hamburg ships being insured in these companies. According to the law as it now exists no contracts can be entered into and no previous contracts can be enforced during a period of war. If then, in time of war, say with Germany, what will happen to the German who sends in a claim to an English company? If he has insured his goods after war began, the policy he has taken out is valueless if provision is made against such loss in the policy he will not be in a position to obtain that money while the war lasts, which may be six months or six years.

This aspect of the matter has been recently urged very strongly and the Continental firms had hoped that some change might be made. At the recent International Congress for Maritime Law held in Copenhagen, the matter was discussed, but the English representatives held out and refused to listen to proposals for amending the law. The result of this action is that many of these Continental firms have decided to withdraw from the English companies, and there is every prospect of the formation of new Continental companies. It is true that the English insurance companies assured their Continental clients some years ago that, so far as they were concerned, any war should not release them from their responsibilities but that all the claims would be paid promptly and honourably. But the law forbids them to have dealing with the enemy in time of war and their assurances can be of little value unless they are prepared to defy the law. The action of the delegate at the Congress makes it plain that "no English company in the event of a war could legally pay insurance claims by the enemy's subjects during the course of the war." The prospect would appear to be that the neutral countries, say Belgium and Switzerland, would be the gainers by becoming the chief agents in the matter of Marine Insurance. This is a serious matter for England. When England was more isolated than she is to-day and her business relations with the Continental countries on a smaller scale the effect of the rule would not have been so severely felt.

The rule, has, however been relaxed occasionally. When the Crimean War was in progress, the subjects of England and France were permitted to trade under a neutral flag with non-blockaded ports; in the war with China all goods other than contraband were permitted. Practically, throughout her history England has upheld the rule, and it is not difficult to follow the principle on which she has acted. She has not accepted the doctrine that war is between States and not the subjects, though this fact does not lead England to repudiate contracts as she logically might do, she contents herself by suspending them. Believing that it is right to confiscate the private property of the enemy it would seem a very strange thing to find the Insurance Companies paying compensation for this property. So long as the law holds good that, in time of war, the private property can be appropriated, it is useless to expect that Insurance Companies will pay the claims due, at least while the war lasts. And this knowledge may well make the continental firms chary of having close relations with English companies. The only way out of the difficulty is to declare that all commerce save that which is contraband shall be, immune during time of war. England cannot afford to permit another country to carry on commerce in any goods that will help them directly to continue their defence, or with places such as naval seaports or besiegad places, but it can afford in the interests of its commerce to permit the trade in the necessities of peaceful industry. This will remove the grievance the Insurance Companies are now feeling, and be a great step in the direction of more friendly relations with Germany and other continental countries.

"ENCORE!" The problem of applause in the theatre, like the poor, is always with us. It is very old, and has been raised again by a letter in the *Times*. The miscellaneous and ballad concert, says the writer, remain the hotbed of the encore system. It flourishes there in obedience to the imperious will of the minority. But he is more concerned with the effect of delaying and prolonging the programme. "Sometimes," he points out, "encores create a genuine feeling of annoyance, since they unduly prolong the earlier portion of a programme at the expense of what is to come later—frequently the precise thing that the music-lover does not want to miss. Not only is the balance of the programme upset, but, as at the Albert Hall on Sunday when three great artists appeared, one is compelled to hear more than a fair share of two at the cost of obliterating the third." This is certinaly a very considerable and legitimate complaint, but to many persons our whole manner of expressing appreciation is inartistic. The æsthete's case is that if ever there was an unhappy custom it is that burst of rude noisy applause which immediately follows the rendering of some delicate and beautiful symphony or the singing of a wonderful song. There is some music, he will argue, which carries the hearer away on magic wings to the land of memory; he closes his eyes and is for the time being not of the earth but lost in dreamy bliss, enraptured, unconscious of everything save the sweet melody. The music stops, and even before the last strains have been allowed to drift away faintly and with lingering effect, the theatre or hall at once resounds with harsh jarring clapping—not even a few fleeting moments being allowed in which to end his dream. With that objection we readily sympathize, though we are not sure that it can be absolved from the charge of being a little selfish, however truly it may arise from the artistic sense. Just as the labourer is worthy of his hire, so the performer is worthy of an outward expression of appreciation. Then again every person in an audience does not appreciate quite in the same way as the æsthete, though he may admire and value good work to an equal extent; and it has also to be remembered that there are some performances which, either by the enthusiasm they evoke or by the brilliance with which they are executed, call at once for popular ovation, whether by applause or request for "encore." Thus it will be seen how many-sided is the problem, and it is clearly evident that there is no room for any hard and fast rule. This is one of those difficulties which is best allowed to overcome itself naturally; and the ultimate solution we can hope for is the exercise of a discrimination which is fair alike to the varied temperaments in an audience and to the performer.

DEATHS BY WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES. If statistics on the subject can be relied upon, the danger in India of violent death by animals and reptiles does not much decrease or at least has not done so in recent years. In fact in the United Provinces last year there was a serious increase in some directions of deaths both of human beings and of cattle. However the report distinctly states that in more than one instance the figures are quite unreliable. Tigers killed 160 people compared with 142 in 1911 and 133 in 1910. This increase was largely due to the activity of two man-eaters in the Kumaun division, of which only one has been destroyed. On the other hand panthers appear to have been much less dangerous, killing only 14 people as against 22 in 1911 and 44 in 1910. In reporting a decreased mortality from snake-bite, care is taken to say that the figures are quite unreliable, as there is no possible means of estimating the proportion of cases unreported. Deaths apparently decreased from 5761 to 5214. One notes that in spite of the serious doubts, which have been raised of its efficacy, quite a number of people still resort to the Lauder-Brunton treatment. The patent lancets were used in 382 cases and, it is stated, successfully in 339. Again however these figures are quite independable and prove nothing, for in no instance was it definitely ascertained that the snake was poisonous. The number of cattle reported to have been killed rose from 13,141 to 13,516, and of these 12,428 were the prey of tigers, panthers and wild dogs. Again the figures are most uncertain. A Government reward procured the killing of a much larger number of black bears, but in spite of substantial inducements the killing of wild dogs was not popular and there was a considerably smaller bag. This reminds one of Bombay, where the killing of the foul wild things that roam about our streets is so much to be desired but is never accomplished. There do not seem quite so many as there once were, but there are still many more than are wanted.

THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE. We hear a rumour to the effect that the Government of Bombay contemplate the creation of a new post in the Educational Department in the shape of a Deputy Director of Public Instruction, and propose to put a Civilian into the post. The post would be similar to the one now held by Mr. Stone in Madras, though Mr. Stone is an Educational Officer. Presumably there is no educational officer in this Presidency available for the post. Otherwise we cannot understand the action of Government. If that is so, if for a post which will require an intimate knowledge of educational work and of the Department in general it is found necessary to go to the I. C. S., where there can be none of the special knowledge required, the appointment would reflect great discredit on the Educational Department as a whole and probably on certain members in particular. After what has happened in Bengal, we cannot suppose there is anything serious in the rumour. The step would be one worse than that taken in Bengal. For it would mean the appointment of a man who can have none of the educational qualifications of Mr. Hornell to a post which is not the most difficult in the Department, which would yet present a reasonable ambition to members of the department, and to which an educational officer would naturally be appointed under normal conditions. If it is true that educational officers are unfit for this post, then their inefficiency must be a matter of grave concern. At any rate it would be wise of Government to delay any such action until the Royal Commission has made its report. There is no doubt the appointment would be particularly galling to an already much aggrieved service. We think it would be about the unwisest thing Government could do at this particular moment. It would be ominous of similar appointments in the future, and would seriously hamper the Selection Committee at home in their attempt to bring out the best men.

THE STREET BATTLE IN BELFAST The street battle which marked the Twelfth of July celebrations in Belfast on Saturday is some indication of the temper of Ulstermen at this time when they are doing all in their power to express their opposition to the Bill, now so far advanced in Parliament, which is to give them Home Rule and separation from the United Kingdom against their wishes. The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated last year by a great Unionist demonstration in a field at Cloughfern, three miles from Belfast, where addresses were delivered by Mr. F. E. Smith and others in opposition to the Bill. This year the celebrations were not so peaceful, although a similar demonstration was held. The streets were thronged with the rival factions, Unionists and Nationalists, and in the battle which ensued, and which lasted an hour-and-a-half, stones and bottles were thrown, revolver shots were exchanged, and a number of persons were injured. It is true that such affrays are not new experiences in Belfast, but the difference in the proceedings this year and last year, coupled with the grave and earnest warnings of Mr. Balfour and Sir Edward Carson, may well cause the Government to pause and reflect.

THE quinquennial report on Education in India is now nearing completion.

OWING to the late arrival of the Karachi mail, the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Himalaya, left Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock, instead of at 2-39 p.m.

LOUCHEN SHATRA, the Chief Minister of the Dalai Lama, is halting for the present at Gyantse on his way to Darjeeling.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has received £250 from the Eastern and Associated Telegraph Companies towards the fund he is raising for the extension of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has forfeited, under the Press Act an Urdu leaflet purporting to answer the following question : "Why is it irreligious to live in the country of infidels and why is emigration from such country a divine command ?"

MR. Justice Lyle has vacated his seat on Allahabad High Court Bench and Mr. T. C. Piggott, Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow, has taken his seat on the Bench as officiating judge in place of Sir Henry Griffin. Mr. Lyle is proceeding home on leave, preparatory, it is understood, to retirement.

The Lieutenant-Governor will be accompanied on his tour by Mr. Burn, the Chief Secretary, and Captain Watson Smyth, his Private Secretary. Lady Meston will join his Honour at Bareilly on August 3, and will leave for England by the mail steamer on August 9. At Rampur, his Honour will be guest of His Highness, the Nawab, and at Benares, of His Highness the Maharaja.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

THE BALKANS.

FRENCH PRESIDENT IN ENGLAND.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, June 28.

In view of the somewhat complicated situation in the Balkans, there is a disposition to hope that the visit of President Poincare to England will contribute in a material degree to the amelioration of the outlook. It seems to be recognised that it will be extremely difficult for Russia to go much further than she has already done without the association of England and France. Diplomatic pressure can scarcely be exercised more energetically than has been the case during the past week, but there still remains what, in the opinion of experienced diplomatists, has often proved far more efficasious namely, the financial screw. This could best be used by England and France, and there is reason to believe that hints have already been given in Paris that unless the Balkan States listen to reason none of the loans already virtually agreed upon will be granted, nor will any future financial assistance whatever be lent to any belligerent. Before starting, President Poincare is known to have consulted all necessary authorities, and he is expected to return with a completely finished agreement with England as to the attitude which the entente Powers will take before the end of the week (if required) towards the international crisis. It is rumoured that the Banque de France is about to issue a decree that it can no longer accept any paper of a certain large financial establishment, a decree which, if carried into effect, would probably have far-reaching results. A financial boycott of war of any sort might touch other Powers besides the Balkan States, and it is a weapon which no Power or Powers can use with the same ease and effect as England and France. It is probably the knowledge that this resource is still left that sustains a certain optimism in spite of the apparently threatening reports from Belgrade and Sofia. The French Press devotes numerous articles emphasising the importance of the President's visit, which is considered particularly opportune at the present moment, when the strength of alliances and friendships cannot be displayed too boldly. The "Temps" says that the entente is so solid and has been adhered to with such complete frankness and loyalty that the critical situation in international politics has never given rise to the slightest misunderstanding. President Loubet prepared the entente. President Fallieres ratified it, and President Poincare is about to give it practical effect. After repeating the various ways in which the entente has proved beneficial, the article concludes: :—"We therefore look with satisfaction towards the results of President Poincare's visit. It can only consolidate what has been so happily established. Ententes, like alliances, are not only made of similar interests, but should also amalgamate the deepest sentiments of the nations concerned. The French and the English converse on equal terms, believing in the same civic liberalism and the same pacific ideal. President Poincare will therefore carry with him to England the best smile of France." "All France," says the "Journal des Debats," "will in spirit accompany the President of the Republic to England. With him she conveys to King George and the British people her unalterable friendship and her unshakable faith in an entente based on the defence of the conditions essential to the existence of the two countries." The Excelsior" says that at the moment when all Europe is working at the general liquidation of the past it is desirable that the guiding principles which invariably serve as the basis of the triple entente shall be declared anew in solemn fashion." The "Gaulois" believes that Great Britain and France, who are about to celebrate the entente by a new and brilliant demonstration, will not fail to unite their efforts to those of Russia, and that the energetic intervention of the Triple Entente will succeed in carrying out the miracle for which every one is hoping." The "Paris Journal" says: "The Franco-British entente is one of the most noble events of contemporary life."

THE PRESIDENT VISIT.

Naturally the French Press is extremely pleased at the extraordinarily enthusiastic reception given to President Poincare in England, and one or two extracts may be given as examples. "L'Action," a Government organ, writes that the characteristic feature of yesterday's proceedings was neither in the cordial and sincere sympathy recorded in banquet toasts nor the dithyrambs of the newspapers, but the outburst of popular sentiment shown by the crowd as the President of the Republic passed through the streets. "Both Portsmouth and London," says "L'Action," "thus demonstrated in honour of the entente, which it is important to notice. For the entente is comparatively young yet. It was only in 1904 that the ancient Anglo-French rivalry was replaced by the agreement which, during the last nine years, has borne such good fruit. It was only in 1907 that Sir A. Nicolson and M. Izvolsky put an end to the differences that so long threatened the peace of the world in Persia and Central Asia. All this is still fresh in the mind, and it is no slight to preceding Presidents to say that the City of London did not go beyond conventional cordiality towards either M. Loubet or M. Fallieres. This time it is quite another thing, the heart is in it; and on may safely say that the Entente Cordiale has passed from being an abstract diplomatic understanding into the more efficacious order of one of those great popular currents which alone create durable ties between nations." The demonstrations in London and the fraternisation of British and French sailors are being compared with the famous Kronstadt demonstrations which orginated with the Dual Alliance and though there is no official mention in any of the speeches of closer relations, it seems to be generally felt that henceforth England can be placed upon the same footing a Russia in international affairs interesting France. The original inscription of welcomes: "Tutoyons" is enjoying great success here, having hugely tickled French—fancy. The phrase is being used now with the quaintest effect in conversation, and will soon be definitely adopted as an addition to the current "argot" of the streets. The "Matin" had the idea of asking various leading Frenchmen to reply to the general expression of British sympathy, and from these replies the following may be cited :—M. Barthou writes : "The welcome has filled French hearts with deep and grateful joy, and it is especially significant as proceeding from a nation essentially thoughtful and prudent. The cordial toast of the King will touch the whole country by the homage rendered to it as well as to M. Poincare. England and France will unite in common gratitude to both King and President." M. Hanotaux says that the praise given by the King to the French Academy "that all Europe envies" is much appreciated by Academicians and indeed by all France.

RUSSIA'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

During the discussion in the Imperial Duma on Tuesday of the estimates of the Ministry of War, M. Veginieff, the chairman of committee, declared that Russia was at present confronted by the unexampled efforts which a friendly neighbouring State was making to develop her military strength, and the Duma was entitled to demand from the representatives of the Ministry of War explanations as to what they intended to do to restore the disturbed balance of power. General Mikhnevich, Chief of the General Staff, stated that the activity of the military department was now, as ever, directed to maintaining the army's readiness for war. During the last few years, and especially last year, they had given evidence of their care by the lavish building of fortresses. It had been decided to provide the howitzer divisions of the army with new howitzers, and the infantry with machine guns. Proceeding, the Chief of the General Staff announced the measures which the Ministry of War had taken with the object of facilitating the rapid mobilisation and transport of the army, as well as perfecting the intelligence and aviation branches. The Ministry had, in accordance with the wishes of the Duma, gone into the question of the building of roads on the western frontier of the Empire, and a plan for the construction of network of railways for strategic purposes was being elaborated. This had been affected by the happenings in the Balkans, which had forced all nations to test the condition of their military power. The Ministry (said General Mikhnevich) had taken measures to provide everything necessary to secure the army's readiness for war. The military department had already drawn up a Bill providing for a considerable strengthening of the Russian military forces—the formation of new bodies of infantry and cavalry and other arms, as well as the reorganisation of the field artillery in the direction of the increase of the number of guns of the field artillery of the army corps. All these measures, added the Chief of the General Staff, imposted great sacrifices of men and money on the Fatherland. The military department was thankful to the Duma for granting this year's demands and for giving the means to meet the fresh demands. In the future however, yet further and greater grants would have to be asked for. The Ministry for War hoped that the Duma would co-operate with the military department in strengthening the army so as to enable the whole strength of the country to be developed for the defence of the Fatherland and the protection of peace. Replying to numerous inquiries made in the course of the debate, General Mikhnevich stated that in the course of a year, since a department for aviation has existed in the Ministry, the number of aircraft had increased tenfold. The Ministry would not rest until a flying detachment had been established in every army corps, to carry out scouting operations in time of war. The department had seized the first opportunity to double the number of airships, and had acquired airships of the description known as aerial Dreadnoughts of the newest type. These airships, General Mikhnevich added, were fitted with the latest improvements, and were provided with machine guns, bomb-throwers, and telegraphic apparatus. It was true that Germany had 11 airships, but only eight of these came up to the standard of the great Russian airships. All six of Russia's aerial craft could cope with Germany's airships, and it must be taken into consideration that whereas Germany had two military frontiers Russia had but one.

GERMANY'S WAR LEVY.

At the commencement of Wednesday's debate in the Reichsatg on the financial Bills connected with the new Army Bill, Herr Kuhn, Secretary of State for the Treasury, speaking of the extraordinary defence levy to cover non-recurring expenditure, said they by no means intended to introduce a new era of taxation, and he would emphatically declare that an extraordinary measure like the army levy must not be repeated. That was due from the Government to the fiscal system of the different States, to itself, and to the taxpayer. Herr Kuhn said he was well aware that the army levy constituted a tremendous sacrifice on the part of the nation, but the nation would make it in order thereby to purchase prospects of a peace which would afford it in the future a moral and material recompense for the great effort made. He hoped that the duration and blessings of this peace would be consonant with the high price that they had to pay for it. Herr von Halem (Imperial party) said that the great outlay made by the German Princes and people was a magnificent proclamation of the will to preserve Germany's position and independnece in the world. By their making such expenditure in peace foreign countries should know that the idea of 1813 had become the common property of the great German nation.

KAISER'S HAND OF FRIENDSHIP.

Following upon his recent reconciliation with the House of Cumberland, the Kaiser has now made peace with the ruling family of the little principality of Lippe, with whom his relations had been strained ever since 1898.

The trouble dated from the time when the Count von Lippe-Biesterfeld, father of the present Prince of Lippe, became Regent of the principality by a decree of the Supreme Court of the Empire. The Court apparently thought that at the same time he would obtain the military honours paid to sovereigns. Out of this arose a quarrel with the commander of the forces at Detmold, which resulted in the Count complaining strongly to the Kaiser, who replied

(*Continued on page 8.*)

LULL IN BALKAN FIGHTING.

BULGARIAN DEBACLE.

STRONG PEACE EFFORTS.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR TERRITORY.

DESIGNS OF RUMANIA, TURKEY AND GREECE.

With Bulgaria hopelessly beaten and the other armies in the Balkans exhausted of men and supplies, there is a lull in the war and the Powers are making every effort to bring about peace.

But the task of even preparing the way for a settlement is fraught with great difficulties, for the fight over the spoils of the war against Turkey has altered the position in many ways and the Balkan map will need reconsideration.

Rumania's designs to annex territories are causing no little anxiety, while Turkey is apparently hoping to recover a part of her lost possessions. Then there is apprehension that Greece, as the result of her successes, will demand overmuch of the new spoils.

One thing is certain: that Bulgaria is the loser, and will have to see others possess the territory she had hoped to have before this second war. In a chastened spirit she now places herself in the hands of the Powers.

EXHAUSTED FORCES.

GREECE SAYS PEACE WILL BE SIGNED ON BATTLE-FIELD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 12.

It is semi-officially declared in Athens that Greece, replying to the representations of the Powers, intimated that peace would be signed on the battle-field.

There is a complete lull in the theatre of war. The representations of Russia and the other Powers are apparently making themselves felt with the armies. The Greek papers talk of marching on Sofia to avenge the dastardly cruelties perpetrated by the troops of the Red Tsar upon wounded soldiers and aged men, women, and children. It is improbable, however, that the Allies will push their advantage so far, especially in view of the declared intention of Rumania to protect either side in the struggle, which is dangerously threatened.

Many preliminaries will doubtless require settlement before a conference is held in St. Petersburg. Bulgaria will apparently have to acquiesce in the others quietly possessing territory which she fully intended to have. There is some apprehension that Greece may demand overmuch, including the whole of the coast to Enos. The exhaustion of men, money, and supplies, from which all are suffering, will probably have a calming influence.

There is extreme exasperation in Greece at the reports officially published by the order of the King of the massacre of a Greek Bishop, priests, and prominent men by Bulgarians when evacuating Demirhissar. Similar reports come from Serres.

BULGARIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

SOFIA, July 12.

Speaking in the Chamber, the Premier declared that the Government had always favoured peace and had accepted the Tsar's proposals for arbitration. He maintained that there was no question of an unpremeditated attack on the part of Bulgaria. He thought the declaration of war against Bulgaria absolutely unjustifiable. Bulgaria was prepared to submit to the tribunal of the conscience of Europe.

GRUESOME ATROCITIES.

STRIKING APPEAL BY KING CONSTANTINE.

LONDON, July 13.

While Sofia is silent regarding operations, beyond briefly chronicling the advance of the Rumanians who have occupied Tchifoutekeul and Dobritch, and stating that thousands of refugees are flocking into Sofia, telegrams from Athens and Belgrade are full of gruesome details of alleged atrocities by the fleeing Bulgarians.

King Constantine has telegraphed to the Greek Foreign Minister on the subject. He says, "Protest in my name to the representatives of the civilised Powers against the acts of these monsters in human form, and say that I, to my regret, have been compelled to wreak vengeance in order to inspire terror in these monsters who have surpassed all the horrors of barbaric times, and have proved that they have no longer the right to be reckoned among civilised peoples."

TURKISH DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES.

Meanwhile Turkey has rejected the concessions regarding the frontier offered by the Bulgarian Plenipotentiary sent to Constantinople for that purpose, and has ordered the troops at Chatalja, Bulair and Gallipoli, to hold themselves in readiness to advance.

Izzet Pasha, who is commanding in Turkey will sign an agrement with Servia to-day and is negotiating an agreement with Greece.

BULGARIA'S DEFEAT.

UNRESERVEDLY IN THE HANDS OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 11.

The complete debacle of the Bulgarians is now uncontrovertible.

The facts were apparently recognised in Sofia two days ago, when Bulgaria placed herself unreservedly in the hands of Russia, who is now endeavouring to arrange an armistice and bring the belligerents, also Rumania, to a conference in St. Petersburg, which Bulgaria will enter with a greatly chastened spirit, recognising that the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty is dead. Some anxiety is felt concerning the ambitions of Rumania, whose advance Bulgaria, making a virtue of necessity, is not resisting.

The Rumanians have occupied Silistria.

Definite orders have been issued to the Turkish Army not to advance beyond the Enos-Midia Line.

WHY SHE FAILED.

LONDON, July 12.

While somewhat sympathetic regarding the helplessness of Bulgaria, who is surrounded by her enemies, the papers attribute her failure to remarkable miscalculations in her diplomacy. They hope that the Powers will retrieve their past errors and act unhesitatingly, and put an end to the ruinous antagonisms between the Balkan States.

Speaking at a bankers' banquet at the Mansion House last night, Mr. Lloyd George said he was hopeful that the Powers would restrict the area of the war and effect a lasting settlement among these hapless States, so removing the greatest cause of disturbance in the money markets of the world.

A telegram from Bukharest says it is officially announced there that Silistria has been occupied. Between two and three hundred Bulgarians surrendered without resistence. The army penetrated from ten to fifteen kilometres into Bulgarian territory, and was received with acclamations by the Rumanian and Mussulman inhabitants.

A telegram from Athens states that the Greeks have occupied Serres.

DIVIDING THE SPOILS.

TURKISK AND RUMANIAN PLANS

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.

The Bulgarian plenipotentiary M. Natchevitch, on visiting the Military Governor of Stambul, said he regretted the failurs of hie mission which, he had hoped, would have resulted in a Turco-Bulgarian Alliance.

According to Turkish accounts Turkey will recover a large part of Thrace under an agreement with Servia.

Official circles state that Rumania proposes to annex the quadrilateral formed by Silistria, Rustchuk, Shumla and Varna.

STORY OF GENERAL'S CAPTURE DENIED.

SOFIA, July 13.

It is officially stated here that the story of the capture of General Ivanoff with two divisions is ridiculous. He was with the second Bulgarian army, and carried out a brilliant retreat before an overwhelming force of Greeks.

ENGLISH TRAIN WRECK.

DRIVER, STOKER AND GUARD KILLED.

LONDON, July 12.

An express from Cromer to London was derailed at Colchester to-day. The driver, stoker and guard were killed, and the first coach was reduced to matchwood. Many passengers were injured.

ROYAL TOUR.

THE KING AND QUEEN AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

LONDON, July 12.

The King and Queen were at Ashton-under-Lyne to-day, and received a great popular welcome, 200,000 persons lining the streets. Their Majesties proceeded from Ashton-under-Lyne to Oldham.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON GIVES EVIDENCE.

LONDON, July 11.

Giving evidence before the Public Services Commission to-day, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Principal of Owen's College, Manchester, advocated the fixing of the age of the Indian Civil Service examination at from twenty to twenty-two. He thought Indians got on fairly well with their fellow-students, but there were some who ought not to have come up.

Professor Mahaffy of Dublin supported Sir Alfred Hopkinson's views regarding the age limit, also the suggestion of Professor Irvine of Aberdeen that under existing conditions in Scotland the lowering of the age to nineteen would practically exclude Scottish candidates.

PAGEANT OF MERCHANT SHIPPING.

REVIEWED BY KING AND QUEEN AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, July 12.

The King and Queen paid a state visit to Liverpool yesterday, and reviewed a hundred ships in the Mersey spread over a length of ten miles, the greatest pageant of merchant shipping ever assembled. The King also opened the new Gladstone graving-dock, which is the largest in the world. A million sightseers lined the banks.

Replying to an address by the Chamber of Commerce, the King declared that the trade of Liverpool with the Dominions was an important factor in Imperial development.

NEW DUTCH CABINET.

THE HAGUE July 11.

Dr. Bos, a Liberal Democrat, has formed a Cabinet representing the entire Left.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

BELFAST BATTLE.

REVOLVER-FIRING IN THE STREETS.

FUSILADE OF STONES AND BOTTLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 12.

On the occasion of the Twelfth of July celebrations in Belfast, the streets were thronged with Unionists and Nationalists, and a battle with stones took place, lasting an hour and a half. Some revolver shots were also exchanged. The police charged in face of a fusillade of stones and bottles and dispersed the crowds. There was a number of persons injured.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

50,000 ORANGEMEN HEAR THEIR LEADER'S PLAN.

LONDON, July 13.

Fifty thousand Orangemen held a demonstration, yesterday, before Captain Craig's residence in Belfast. Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson were the chief spokesmen. The former read a message from Mr. Bonar Law, assuring the meeting of the support of the Unionists in whatever steps they were compelled to take constitutional or unconstitutional.

Sir Edward Carson outlined the plan for taking over the Government of Ulster and refusing to pay taxes to the Home Rule Government.

THE EMPIRE CUP.

GREAT BRITAIN LEADS AT SHORT RANGES.

LONDON, July 12.

The result of the first day's shooting at Bisley for the Empire Cup is as follows:—

SHORT RANGES.

Great Britain	1,136
Australia	1,110
Canada	1,085
India	1,014

LATEST SCORES.

LONDON, July 13

The latest scores in shooting for Empire Cup at Bisley are:—

Great Britain	2,210
Australia	2,120
Canada	2,072
India	1,953

SCENES IN PARLIAMENT.

TWO DEMONSTRATIONS BY SUFFRAGISTS.

LONDON, July 12.

The House of Commons was discussing the Plural Voting Bill to-day when a man in the Strangers' Gallery fired a pop-gun, which went off with a loud report. As he did so the man shouted "Justice for Women."

Another man threw a shower of pamphlets on to the floor of the House, together with a mouse-trap and some hawkers' toys representing cats chasing mice.

LAWN TENNIS.

SEMI-FINAL OF DAVIS CUP DOUBLES.

LONDON, July 11.

In the semi-final round of the Davis Cup matches, McLoughlin and Hackett, America, beat Rahe and Kleinschroth, Germany, by three sets to one. America thus enters the final round.

Powell and Schwengers, Canada, beat Watson and Vivier, Belgium, by three sets to love.

Canada will therefore play America for the right to challenge England, the holders.

PILGRIM SHIP ASHORE.

LONDON Juyl, 11,

The Nederlands liner "Krakatau," from Padang for Amsterdam, is ashore ten miles south of Jeddah; 1,618 pilgrims have been taken off. Assistance is expected to-day.

CRICKET AT HOME.

ETON DEFEATS HARROW.

LONDON, July 11.

Northamptonshire beat Somerset at Northampton, by nine wickets.

LONDON, July 12.

Eton beat Harrow at Lords, by nine wickets.

Lancashire beat Yorkshire at Liverpool, by three wickets.

LONDON, July 13.

Hampshire beat Worcestershire at Southampton, by two wickets.

The match between Sussex and Derbyshire at Derby was drawn, Sussex winning on the first innings

FLOODS IN ASSAM.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN SYLHET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

In some parts of Assam, the downpour still continues from day to day, and the floods show no sign of abatement. The situation in Sylhet threatens to assume alarming proportions. The cattle are the worst sufferers and the village population is passing its days in the utmost distress. In many quarters houses have been washed away and the rice fields everywhere appear like vast sheets of water with no sign of the paddy plants.

The newly-constructed rail-road between Fenchuganj and Sylhet was responsible, it is said, for the high floods in the Renga Pergana and its neighbourhood. On a representation from the people affected, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Cosgrave, visited the locality and caused wide breaches to be made in the embankment. This timely step has saved many from watery graves. Scarcity is imminent in Sylhet.

MAN AMOK WITH A KUKRI.

SAVAGE ATTACK ON MAGISTRATE.

MURDEROUS CAREER OF VENGEANCE.

CHILD KILLED AND TWO OTHERS INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

A ghastly affair is reported by a correspondent from Naini Tal. Ram Lall, a horse broker and keeper of livery stables, is alleged to have run amok on Wednesday evening and to have murdered an Indian child, to have severely wounded another child, and a man, and to have slashed Mr. T. R. Dukoff Gordon, Deputy Magistrate of Naini Tal with a kukri.

Ram Lall had charged a relative with the abduction of his wife. The case was heard in Mr. Gordon's Court and was dismissed After the hearing Ram Lall went to his relative's house with a kukri. Not finding him in, he slashed at two children and a man whom he found in the house, and then mounting a pony dashed through the bazaars. On his way he met Mr. Gordon, who, with his waterproof on his shoulder, was returning leisurely to his rooms in the Grand Hotel. Shouting out "You have not done justice" Ram Lall swept down on the Deputy Magistrate aiming a terrific blow at his neck. This fortunately missed, and the blade caught Mr. Gordon across the nose and cheek, felling him to the ground. Satisfied on seeing him fall, Ram Lall golloped back towards Malli Tal, his kukri and clothes all stained with blood. A European fired at the horse, and brought it down, whereupon Ram Lall gave himself up quietly.

Mr. Gordon is now an inmate of the Ramsay Hospital. One of the two children died shortly afterwards, and the other two are in a precarious condition.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ALLAHABAD July 13.

The following version of the outrage is published in the *Pioneer*.—

It appears that a man named Ram Lall, a local horse dealer, had brought a complaint against another man, which was dismissed by Mr. Dukoff Gordon, Treasury Officer. Ram Lall subsequently left the Kasheri about mid-day, and after obtaining possession of a kukri proceeded to the house of his enemy in the bazar. Not finding the man at home, he savagely attacked his brother, whom he wounded seriously about the head. He then fell upon two infants, a girl of five and a boy of three, who were playing about the house. The girl was so injured that she died the same evening, and the boy is not expected to survive. Ram Lall then got hold of one of his ponies, and, still brandishing his kukri, cantered down the Mall. Close to Messrs. Lawrie's he met Mr. Gordon, who happened to be walking home from office instead of riding as usual. Ram Lall, passing him with a "Salaam Saheb," dismounted a few paces behind and, taking off his shoes, proceeded to stalk him. Fortunately for Mr. Gordon, the man's movements were observed by Mr. Lawrie, who was in his verandah, and he shouted a warning. Mr. Gordon turning round received a blow on the face instead of on the back of neck, where it would probably have been fatal. As it was he sustained a kukri cut, clean through his nose down to the cheek-bone.

Ram Lall then appears to have galloped up and down the Mall, and finally cantered slowly past the thana on to the upper end of the flats. A revolver shot fired from the thana failed to hit either him or his pony. There he surrendered, without giving further trouble, to two polo players who gave him in charge of the police.

The miscreant is said to have had the reputation of being slightly eccentric, and it is now reported that he was at one time in a lunatic asylum. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Gordon, whose wound, though not dangerous, must be a painful and disfiguring one.

OVERDOSE OF CHLOROFORM.

SKIPPER'S ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Captain Alfred Edward Burn, of the s.s. "Saranac," was admitted to the General Hospital last night suffering from an overdose of chloroform, said to have been self-administered. He was found in his cabin unconscious, with a bottle of chloroform, a bottle of ammonia, and a bottle of whisky by his side. It was evident that he had taken an overdose of chloroform, although how he came to do so, or why is at present unknown. When Dr. O'Connor, of the Government Dockyard arrived, he was in such a critical condition that in five minutes he would probably have been dead. He remained unconscious all day, but finally Dr. O'Connor brought him round sufficiently to permit of his removal to hospital. He is now progressing favourably.

The "Saranac" is the tank steamer, which struck a rock off Point De Galle, Colombo, a few weeks ago and made holes in her hull. The water came pouring in and forced the oil to the top of her tank, whence it could get no further, and thus with huge holes in the hull the ship was brought up to Calcutta. The marine enquiry into the matter is to be held next week.

THE ARAB RISING.

REBELS FIFTY MILES FROM MUSCAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

News received from Muscat on Friday showed that the rebel Arabs had not appeared before the town, which remained quiet.

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

The latest news from Muscat states that the rebels were at Bidbid, about fifty miles from the town, but were showing no signs of advancing.

CALCUTTA SCARE.

POLICE ACTION TO ALLAY PANIC.

CROWDS ASSAULT ON OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The kidnapping scare that followed after the removal of the beggar children to the Municipal Refuge by order of the Magistrate has created quite a panic among the illiterate population and led them to take steps for the supposed protection of their children. In some cases they were led to desperation by the circulation of false rumours by mischievous persons for self-interested motives. As already stated in the *Gazette*, one of the rumours which have done so much mischief was that a thousand human lives were needed to ensure the safety of the Sara Bridge and that the Police were engaged in kidnapping children for that purpose.

A serious assault was committed last evening by a low-class crowd on a Madras police officer and a constable near the New Market. Sub Inspector T. Rajgopal Ral and a constable arrived from Berhampore (Ganjam) in search of a man who is wanted in connection with a murder case there. The two officers were returning from the C.I.D. office through the New Market, and as they stepped on to the road to the north of the market some one called out that they had come to kidnap children and both officers were quickly surrounded by a number of men. The sub-inspector, who was in uniform, as also was the constable, explained their presence to the men, and, to clear all doubts, took out his order and showed it to them. This seemed to have no effect, and one man in the crowd tried to snatch away the order, and in trying to do so a scuffle followed, when others pounced on the two policemen and struck them with blows and kicked them. The policemen fell down and while on the ground were beaten.

Information being given to the nearest local police-station, a European Inspector and a number of constables came and rescued the injured policemen. The sub-inspector has a large swelling on the left side of his face, one or two of the fingers of his left hand were lacerated. The constable had a large swelling over the left side of his mouth and had wounds about his body.

The police are enquiring into the case.

With a view to disabuse the minds of the public of the false and misleading rumours about the kidnapping of children, the Calcutta police yesterday announced by beat of drum in the localities, where the rumour prevailed, that by order of the Magistrate the thirty-two destitute children had been released from the Refuge, where they had been detained and restored to their guardians.

THE BARISAL CASE.

KIDNAPPING OF A CHILD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, July 12.

At the hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case to-day, Inspector Pannalal Brahmachari of the C.I.D. said that he searched the premises, 25 Mirzapur Street, in Calcutta, where the accused Sallesh Nath Mukerjee lived, and seized correspondence, including one post-card written by the accused.

Surendranath Roy, alias Mona, of Dacca, being examined, said that one day towards the end of November last he went to the house of Mr J. M. Das on hearing women screaming. Mr. Das told him that his son Girindra had been carried away by *bulmashes*. Satish, a servant of Mr. Das, told him that there were three men further up the road, and one of them was Girindra. He went up to them and brought one of them back to Mr Das' house. He learnt afterwards that his name was Madan Bhowmick. He noticed small-pox marks on the forehead of one of the two companions of Madan. The accused Jnaranjan Das Gupta, who has small-pox marks on his forehead being brought to witness, the latter said that he noticed similar marks.

At this stage Mr. Gupta said that he would then open the Comilla dacoity Case. The exhibits, guns and revolvers, seized in that case had been sent to the High Court and in the ordinary course they would be sent back to the Comilla Court.

The Court rose at 1-30 p.m.

SIND PLEADERS' OFFENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 12.

Judgment was delivered by the full bench of the Judicial Commissioners' Court yesterday in the matter of an application filed by Mr. R. R. Bugtiani, barrister-at-law, who had been struck off the rolls, for the re-grant of his licence to practice in the Courts of Sind.

The Judges ordered the re-grant of his *sanad* to Mr R. Bugtiani, on payment of the usual court fee of Rs. 500.

Judgment was also delivered yesterday by the same bench in the matter of Mr. C. H. Clements, a pleader of Hyderabad, who had been given a notice to show cause why he should not be dealt with under section 16 of the Sind Court's Act for receiving a fee of Rs. 20 from a client for defending him in a Magisterial Court at Kotri, for which he had no *sanad*. The judges have given an opportunity to Mr. Clements to refund the Rs. 20 to his client through the District Court of Hyderabad.

Final orders will be passed after a fortnight.

NEW PAPER IN BEHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

It is understood that a new weekly paper is to be issued from Bankipur under the title of *The Express* with Mr. S. A. Raja as editor and that its first number will be published on July 11.

POONA SEASON.

LORD WILLINGDON'S VISIT ENDED.

ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF PAARDEBERG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 13

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wellingdon brought a busy week to a close yesterday afternoon with a visit of inspection to the Ferguson College. Accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, Mr. C. U. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Satara and formerly Secretary to the Government in the Political Department, and Captain Goldie, A.D.C., they visited the Ferguson College. Mrs. Paranjpe received the party and conducted them through some of the classes. The botanical garden attached to the College was inspected, as also the students' quarters and the gymnasium. At the last-named place Their Excellencies witnessed an exhibition of Indian wrestling and then left for Ganeshkhind, having expressed themselves pleased with their visit.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The 10th Brigade, R. F. A., and 6th Ammunition Column, stationed at Kirkee, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Paardeberg yesterday by holding their annual sports on the high plateau just outside the Ammunition Factory. The grounds have been very carefully laid out and tastefully decorated for the occasion and in addition to Lieut.-Colonel Cadell and the officers of the 10th Brigade who were at home, the Sergeants entertained a numerous gathering of their friends during the evening.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon honoured the committee by accepting their invitation and motored down from Ganeshkhind shortly after 5 p.m. to witness the finals of an interesting programme of athletic and mounted sports. In addition to the Government House party there was quite a large gathering present, including the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, Major-General Gorringe-Commanding the Division, Major-General Aitken, Col and Mrs. Cadell, Major and Mrs. Maule, Mr. S. R. Arthur, Commissioner, Southern Division, and many others.

The final of the Driving Competition aroused considerable interest among the spectators. Their Excellencies joining the judges in the arena to watch some very fine runs by the 81st Battery, who eventually were declared the winners. The officers' tent pegging was won by Captain Sarson's team of R. F. A. officers who, however, renounced the prize in favour of the 29th Lancers, who were next in order. The programme concluded with races for the children and a tug-of-war, which, after a fine pull lasting 4 minutes 8 seconds, was won by the 82nd Battery.

At the conclusion of the programme Their Excellencies and staff left, and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Caddel, the proceedings being brought to a close with cheers for Col. and Mrs. Caddel and the ladies. The music during the evening was supplied by the band of the 127th Baluchis.

The following are the results of some of the principal events:—

100 yards, British Troops—Bombr, Cosgrove, 81st Battery——1; Bombr. Ward, 76th Battery——2.

Wrestling on Horse Back—82nd Battery—1st.

Followers' Race—Nama Laxmon, 76th Battery—1st; Balloo, 76 Battery—2nd; Dondee Mahdoo, 82nd Battery—3rd.

Obstacle Race, Indian Soldiers—Din Mohomed, 81s; Battery—1st; Khan Ali Khan, 81st Battery—2nd; Naik Din Mohomeh, 6th Ammunition Column—3rd.

Old Soldiers' Race—Copl. Cleaver, 81st Battery—1st; Gunner Mathews, 82nd Battery—2nd.

Wheel Race—Gunner Hadley, 81st Battery—1st; Gunner Grggs, 81st Battery—2nd.

Riding and Jumping, Enlisted Boys—Boy Marsh 1st; Boy Finn 2nd.

Sack and Potato Race—Gunner Connolly, 81st Battery, 1st; Gunner Carr, 76th Battery, 2nd; Gunner Foden, 81st Battery, 3rd.

Individual Tent-pegging, British Troops—B.M.S. Phillpotts, 6th Ammunition Column, 1st; Sgt. Seville, 76th Battery, 2nd.

One Mile Race (open to the Division) Sergt. Boatwright, Oxford and Bucks, 1st; Lce.-Cpt. Walker, Middlesex, 2nd; Dr. Christensen, 81st Battery, 3rd. (time 5 minutes and 10 seconds.)

V.C. Race—Dr. Babbington, 81st Battery, 1st; Bbr. Husk, 82nd Battery, 2nd.

Alarm Stakes—81st Battery 1st.

Jumping with led horses—Dr. Wood. 82nd Battery, 1st; Dr. Quinn, 82nd Battery, 2nd.

Driving Competition—81st Battery—1st.

Officers' Tent-pegging—Capt. Sarsons team—1st; 29th Lancers' Team—2nd.

Section Tent-pegging (open to Indian) Troops)—13th Mule Corps Team—1st; "B" Section, 5th Ammunition Column—2nd.

Tug-of-war (final)—82nd Battery beat 76th Battery.

100 yards Race (Boys Depot—Boy Colline—1st; Boy March—2nd; Boy Walker—3rd.

Riding and Jumping by Half Sections (British)—Sgt. Seville and Tpr. Day—1st; Sgt. Read and Bomb King—2nd

Riding and Jumping by half Section (Indian Troops)—Havildar Sher Khan and Naik Horkamdad—1st.

Individual Tent-pegging:—Naik Lal Khan, 6th Ammunition Column—1st, Havildar Sher Khan, 6th Ammunition Column—2nd, Lce. Naik Mohomed Khan, 81st Battery—3rd.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENTS.

FURTHER GRANTS TO COMMITTEES IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

For the upkeep of village roads and for the improvement of rural sanitation in Assam, the Chief Commissioner now proposes to augment the allotments previously decided on by an additional grant of Rs. 2,000 to each division. A sum of Rs. 6,000 in all will, therefore, be placed at the disposal of each Commissioner for allotment through the Local Boards of his division to the village committees.

BOREGAON TRAIN COLLISION.

HOW THE SIGNALS WERE WORKED.

ASSISTANT STATION-MASTER IN THE DOCK.

AKOLA, July 12.

On the resumption of the hearing of the case against Sadasiv Manohar Joshi, assistant station-master, Boregaon, Major T.C. Plowden, District Magistrate examined the accused.

In answer to questions put by the Court, the accused stated that on April 30 last he was on duty at Boregaon station having commenced just after midnight. At 3-50 a.m. he received the "in—line clear" signal from Katepurna for the 322 up goods train which he acknowledged at the same time. He then received the "attention" signal one beat from Katepurna, and later the "obstruction" signal at 3-50 both of which were also acknowledged. After this he waited for the departure of the goods train from Katepurna. In the meantime, he was engaged in office work. At 4-30 a.m. he received some beats from Katepurna which he understood to mean that a train was entering the section signal (departure signal), and he entered the time in the block register book column 8. The time entered was 4 o'clock. At the same time he telephoned to Katepurna and asked if the goods train had left that station. Katepurna replied that it had not. He then engaged in other work. At about 3-50 a.m. he told Muccadam Hirulal to ring the bell for the goods train No. 322 and lock the points for the second line on which he was going to receive it. Hirulal went to the points and locked them, and the accused told the platform pointsman, Jairia Ram, to lower the signal for the train. The accused was then engaged in other work. Between 3-50 and 4-35 a.m. the platform pointsman on being asked, stated that the train was not in sight nor had he heard anywhistle. Suddenly, at 4-35, he received the "attention" signal from Katepurna and acknowledged it. He then received a prolonged beat which made him turn his handle from a horizontal to a virtical position thus clearing the section. At the same time, he asked Katepurna where the goods train was. Katepurna replied that the train was being shunted and that the passenger train was being allowed to go first. The accused then received "the in—line clear" signal from Katepurna which was acknowledged, and he told the platform pointsman that the goods train was cancelled and the passenger was leaving Katepurna. The accused then asked the pointsman to ring the bell for the passenger train, and went to the points to lock the [illegible] points for the platform [illegible] which he was going to receive the passenger train.

FIRST INTIMATION OF ACCIDENT.

While he was at the points he did not hear any whistle, nor did he see the goods train standing at the distant signal. He returned to the office and engaged in other work. Then he received the "obstruction" danger signal at 4-46 a.m. for the passenger train, and the signal was acknowledged at the same time. After asking the pointsman to lower the home signal, he was engaged in booking tickets for passengers. At 4-50 a.m., he received the "train entering section" signal from Katepurna for the passenger train. This was acknowledged at the same time and he awaited the arrival of the train. The train did not come in sight till 5 o'clock, and so he told Jairea Ram to keep the double line for the passenger train to be admitted into the second line and instructed the pointsman to receive the down light engine before the passenger train. The light engine was admitted on the second line. After its arrival, he told Jairia Ram to receive the passenger train, and waited till 5-25. At 5-30 a.m. the Palithorea police informed him that the goods and passenger trains had collided at mile 375. He at once sent for the station-master, who went to the spot, while the accused himself remained in the office and wired to all concerned information concerning the accident.

A series of other questions were put to the accused bearing on the statements made by the witnesses for the prosecution; and, after replying to them, he concluded by stating that all the entries on pages 114 and 115 for April 30, in the block register book of Boregaon regarding the [illegible] train were made by him. He received four beats from Katepurna which he took to mean the "train entering" signal. Four beats were not the proper signal for the "train entering section," but he took it as such because that signal was expected after the obstruction danger signal. The "train entering section" signal was given on the departure of the train. He telephoned to Katepurna and asked if the goods train had left because he did not get the proper beats and he doubted the message. He possessed a certificate of competency for train signalling by means of the electrical block instruments.

CHARGES FRAMED.

In requesting the Court to frame charges against the accused, Mr. J. R. James, Superintendent of Police for the prosecution, stated that the accused had endangered the safety of passengers as he had failed to see that the correct signals were lowered for the admission of the goods train into the Boregaon Station when it had left Katepurna and Boregaon had received the "train entering section" signal for it, as required by rule 2 (3) b and c of the working instructions of the G. I. P. Railway, which rule was consistent with the general rules for the working of open lines; (2) that he gave the "line clear" signal to Katepurna and blocked the line for the passenger train when the goods train had not reached Boregaon and the section had not been cleared back to Katepurna, as required by rule 109 of the general rules and rule 4 (c) 1 of the block rules. There could be no doubt that lives were endangered as the death-roll and the number of injured showed.

In materialising his points, Mr. James referred to the evidence recorded in the case. He dealt with the evidence of Driver Sorabji of the goods train, who stated that his train was thirteen minutes on the way and it reached the outer signal of Boregaon nine minutes

before the running time. If the accused had been vigilant, he would have arranged for the lowering of the correct signals, as required by the rules when the goods train left Katepurna at 4-10 for Boregaon. If the signals had been lowered before that for that train, there was no reason why it should not have reached the outer signal of Boregaon nine minutes before the scheduled running time.

Regarding the entries in the block book to the effect that the goods train had been cancelled, Mr. James said that the entry was palpably false from the mere fact that the accused had given the time of the receipt of the alleged cancelling signal as 4-35, or twelve minutes after the goods train had reached the Boregaon outer signal. Then there was the evidence of Mr. Hardless to show that Boregaon received the "train entering section" signal from Katepurna at "4 something" and gave "train out of signal" at 4-42. That entry "4 something" had undoubtedly been intentionally blotted out.

As regards the alleged defective condition of the instrument, Mr James said that on that charge another man was being tried, but that was no reason why the accused should fail in his duty.

STATEMENT FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Khare, pleader for the accused contended that the accusations against his client were based on the assumption that the Boregaon men had received the "train entering section" signal; and the only proof was the evidence of the assistant station-master of Katepurna. So far as the entry in the Boregaon book against the goods train was concerned, there was the figure "4" only. Mr. Hardless had clearly stated that he could not suggest what lay under the blotted portion over the letter "a" in "cancelled." Thus the prosecution had failed to prove that the Boregaon assistant station-master had got at 4-5 the "train entering section" signal. As against the evidence of the Katepurna man there was the statement of the accused, and there was no reason why it should not be believed. The suspicion that underneath the blot-out lay the figure "4" was not proof of the allegation.

As regards the cancellation of the goods train, so far as the accused was concerned, the fact that the handle of the instrument towards Katepurna side was down could not be ignored. The Katepurna assistant station-master had been forced to admit that, before he asked for "line clear" for the passenger train for Boregaon, he had been satisfied that the Boregaon assistant station-master had cleared his section, which process included the return of the the handle from a horizontal to a vertical position. No sane man, Mr. Khare submitted, would think of giving "line clear" with his handle standing horizontally to the left. There was no motive or object in doing so. Before "line clear" was given for the passenger train, the handle of the Boregaon machine had come to the vertical position. Now, the returning of the handle under the particular circumstances could be ascribed to the action of the Katepurna assistant station-master, by which he gave a plunge and took down his handle. This led the Boregaon man to try his handle. It came down, and the only reason he could give was that, in the interest of the passengers train the goods train was not allowed to proceed and cancelled.

The futher hearing was then adjourned.

CASE AGAINST THE GUARD.

Mr. W. G. Slaney continued the adjourned hearing of the case against Bezonji guard of the goods train when three witnesses including Mr Stedman District Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, and the fireman of the passenger train who gave evidence for the prosecution, were cross-examined by Mr. Walsh, counsel for the accused. The case was adjourned to the 22nd instant when the evidence for the defence will be taken.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR WOMEN.

£200 A YEAR FOR EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 12.

A resolution was issued in the *Gazette of India* this morning publishing the details of the grant of one scholarship annually, tenable in the United Kingdom, or, with special sanction, in foreign countries, to a Domiciled European or Anglo-Indian girl or woman. The resolution states that the value of the scholarship will be of £200 a year, granted for either: (1) educational or medical training; (2) domestic science; (3) training as a teacher in modern European languages; (4) training as a music mistress; (5) training as an art teacher; (6) and training in kindergarten methods.

RUSSIAN DESERTERS.

DEPORTED UNDER ESCORT BY THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

A report from the Frontier states that another party of Russian deserters from Central Asia reached Kabul lately and applied for service. The Amir, however, ordered them to be deported under escort to Khyber, en route to Peshawar. They were provided with expenses for the journey.

THE JUTE CROP.

The preliminary forecast of the jute crop for the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, and Assam, was issued today. The average sown has been in Bengal 27,82,943 against 26,20,786 last year, an increase of 6·2 per cent; Assam, 1,00,875 against 95,650 last year, an increase of 5 1-2 per cent; Bihar and Orissa 3,07,400 against 2,98,300, an increase of 3 per cent; grand total for the present year 31,91,173 acres against 30,14,777 acres last year, or an increase of 5·8 per cent.

The forecast states that careful investigation is being made into the question and the average outturn per acre, and it is believed that the hitherto accepted average of three bales per acre will be found too low. Taking three three bales as the average outturn, however, a crop of 95,73,534 bales is shown this year against 90,44,331 bales last year an

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM OF INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

DECREE PASSED AGAINST DEFENDANT.

Mr. Justice Macleod on Saturday delivered judgment in the suit filed by the Indian Specie Bank, Ld., against Haji Janmahomed. Haji Mahomed and others, claiming Rs.20,030-3-6 for principal with interest on a loan of Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Moos with Mr. Setalwad appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Kanga appeared for defendants; Nos. 8 and 14; Mr. J. Wadia for defendants Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6; and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia with Mr. B. J. Wadia for defendants Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21.

After recording the pleadings, his Lordship in the course of his judgment said:—

On April 7, according to Mr. Dinsha's evidence, his firm held the title-deeds, which had been given to him with a view to preparing a mortgage. At that time the third and fourth defendants had got into difficulties and the bank had called upon the first defendant to pay the amount due on the promissory note. The first defendant went to consult Mr. Dinsha and they went together to see Mr. Chunilal on April 7. It was arranged on that day that as defendants 3 and 4 had failed, and as Mr. Chunilal was anxious to get further security, Janmahomed should bring hundies, and those hundies should bear the names of fresh parties. Apparently Janmahomed must have told Mr. Chunilal the names of those parties, because as regards the Rs. 20,000, which was to be drawn by the ninth defendant, Mr. Chuninal was not perfectly satisfied and he called upon Janmahomed to provide further security. It is quite clear that at the interview on April 7, it was also suggested to Mr. Chunilal that the bank would be given an equitable sub-mortgage of Ibrahim and Haroon's properties; and that Messrs. Payne and Co. agreed to hold the title deeds of these on behalf of the bank. Mr. Dinsha said that he told plaintiffs' manager that he would hold the title deeds on his behalf. He added that he said the same to Mr. Chunilal. Mr. Chunilal said that Mr. Dinsha had said that the first defendant would give an equitable mortgage of some Poona property; and that he stated that he (Mr. Chunilal) would be satisfied with the hoondies and an equitable mortgage.

MORTGAGE ON POONA PROPERTY.

Now, on April 7, Mr. Dinsha knew perfectly well that Janmahomed had not got an equitable mortgage on the Poona properties. He had not seen either of the mortgagors. The property was at Poona, he must have known on that day that his firm only held the title-deeds with instructions from Janmahomed to prepare a legal mortgage. On April 8 Mr. Dinsha and the first defendant again went to see Mr. Chunilal. The first defendant handed over hoondies for fifty thousand rupees and a document was drafted by Mr. Dinsha and signed by the first defendant. Mr. Dinsha said in his evidence that he told Mr. Chunilal that the title-deeds were with him, and that he had instructions to prepare a legal mortgage. When it was executed he would hand it over to him. The document itself bears out that evidence.

Then the first defendant and Mr. Dinsha went to the office of Messrs. Payne and Co. Apparently Mr. Chunilal had been satisfied. He was prepared to give the first defendant time, and so the danger of Janmahomed becoming insolvent had been averted for the present. Mr. Dinsha said that on April 8 Ibrahim gave him instructions about the draft mortgage. Ibrahim unfortunately has died; and one has to look to the evidence in the case to see whether Mr. Dinsha's evidence is correct, that Ibrahim was in Bombay and gave instructions. Mr. Dinsha says that he thought that it was Ibrahim, because in 1901 or 1902 Ibrahim had been a guardian *ad litem* in a certain suit, and had been at his office. No doubt proceedings were produced of a suit in 1901, in which he was a guardian *ad litem* of a minor defendant. But standing by itself that would not be sufficient evidence to satisfy the Court that Ibrahim was in Bombay on that day, and that he gave instructions for the mortgage. Letters have been produced written by him from Mahableshwar on the 7th and 8th to his brother in Poona. There cannot be any possible doubt about the genuiness of those letters even supposing Ibrahim had been in Bombay. It is quite impossible he should have given instructions for the preparation of a draft-mortgage to secure pre-existing debts to the extent of Rs. 40,000.

AN UNCERTAIN SOLICITOR.

In reference to the the evidence of Mr. Dastoor that he had seen one of the mortgagors on April 8, as it appeared from his diary, the mortgagors were no doubt Ibrahim and Haroon; and it seemed extraordinary that a solicitor, taking instructions from a mortgagor, could not have satisfied himself which of the mortgagors was present in his office. He saw Haroon in Court and said he looked like the man who came to see him on the 8th.

It seems quite clear that Janmahomed went to the office of Messrs. Payne and Co. accompanied by one or more persons, and it was Janmahomed who gave instructions for this mortgage; and he might have represented either to Mr. Dinsha or Mr. Dastoor that the person with him was one of the mortgagors. If it is necessary to go into the evidence of Haroon in detail, it is quite clear he was not in Bombay on the 8th. As far as I can see, Haroon conclusively showed that he was not in Bombay on the 8th but he was in Bombay on the 5th. Having heard of the death of Dawood, the son-in-law of his brother, he returned to Poona on the 6th. But there is not a shred of evidence to show that he was in Bombay on the 8th, except the evidence of Mr. Dastoor, that some one like him came to give instructions for the mortgage. That would be sufficient to dispose of the plaintiffs' case against the 8th defendant and of defendants 10 to 21. But there is also further corroboration in the documents.

His Lordship passed a decree with costs against defendants Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 9, up to the date of their respective insolvencies with interest at 7 percent from January 16, 1909. till judgment. Also a decree for defendant No. 8 was passed on the counter-claim. Plaintiffs were ordered to pay costs of defendant No. 8 and of defendants Nos. 10 to 21 throughout, including costs of counter-claim. Execution was stayed against defendants Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 9.

SUIT BY THE RECEIVER.

The suit filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna, the receiver appointed in the suit filed by the firm of Wadravandas Hiramul, on behalf of themselves and other creditors of Haji Ahmed Abdul Latiff against Rabiabai the widow of Abdul Latif, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod on Saturday.

Mr. Setalwad with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Jardine and Mr. H. P. Dastoor, instructed by Messrs Forbes & Co., appeared for the first and second defendants; and Mr. Weldon and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co., defended the third defendant.

It was stated that plaintiff as receiver of the estates of the said Haji Ahmed was entitled to all interest in the property at Baloo Sarang-street, except that of the mortgages Bhawanidas Virmul and Co. Application was made that the conveyance of the said property at Mahim might be set aside, that the share of the plaintiff as receiver of the properties at Baloo Sarang-street, Picket-road and Mahim, might be ascertained and declared. It was claimed that the plaintiff was entitled to a charge upon all outstandings and all interest in the said property other than those of the third defendant.

The case is proceeding.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THIEF AS A DIVINER.

A young Mahomedan named Thaker Hussain, a native of Agra, was charged by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, with the theft of four gold buttons of the value of Rs. 100 belonging to one Dada Joosub, an embroidery merchant, living at Jambli Moholla and cheating the same man in respect of a sum of Rs. 5.

The facts of the case are that on June 27 the complainant left his whaistcoat with the buttons on it in his room. The next morning the buttons were missing. The matter was reported to the police and the accused, on whom there was a suspicion, was called and questioned about it; he denied any knowledge of it. On the 1st instant the complainant met the accused in the street and the latter told him that he knew the are of divination and that he would find out the thief and the property, if he were given some money. The complainant agreed and took him to his house. The accused produced a book in which some characters were written and diagrams drawn. He opened the book and after saying a prayer began to make signs on the diagrams and working tuen himself into a state of frenzy, he began to talk as if to some invisible being. Then he told the complainant that the spirit with whom he was talking would not give the name of the thief, but would find the property for him and asked him to look into a water-barrel which was kept in the house. Three of the buttons were found in the barrel and the complainant paid the accused Rs. 5. The police, however, arrested him and asked him where the remaining button was. He then pointed out the place where he had hidden it, and that too was recovered.

The accused admitted his guilt.

The complainant who was again called by the accused's pleader said thathe did not want to press the charge as the accused was a Syed.

The father of the accused said that he was a pensioner, having served the Government in the Police Department for thirty years. He had come from Agra to take back his son and requested the Court to show mercy on him.

The Magistrate said that there were no extenuating cirumstances in the conduct of the accused, but he took into consideration the prayer of the father and sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the charge of theft, and fined him Rs 20 on the charge of cheating.

DIVORCED WIFE CHARGED WITH THEFT.

A case, in which a man charged a woman who had been his wife for sixteen years, was heard before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court.

In this case Rahimat Bee and a man named Ibrahim were charged with the theft of wearing apparel, a parrot cage, and the bars of a Swing, blonging toone Suliman Deda. The complainant and the first accused had been married for sixteen years and the latter lived in a room in, Khoja-street. On June 12 the complainant divorced his wife and their property was divided between the two. After the divorce the woman left the room she was occupying, with her share of the property, and the share left to the complainant was kept in the room. On June 24th the complainant went to the place and found the window open. He also found that some clothes which had been kept in a trunk and other property of the total value of Rs. 175 had been carried away. On enquiry it was found that the two accused had visited the place and removed the articles through the window. Information was given to the police and some of the property was recovered from the two accused.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 70 and the second to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs 20, out of the fines Rs 20 was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

KALA "AZAR" IN ASSAM.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Kala Azar is again beginning to make itself felt as an adverse influence on the health of Assam. In addition to the research operations now being carried out by Captain Mackie under the orders of the Government of India in connection with the entology of *Kala Azar*, a provincial survey of the disease is being carried out be a staff of two assistant surgeons and fourteen sub-assistant surgeons under the supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner On the completion the work, it is hoped that it will be possible to formulate a plan of campaign.

CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

A despatch of the Government of India regarding the amendment and consolidation of the Criminal Procedure Code will be sent to the Secretary of State next week. The amendments that are being proposed are based on the experience of the working of the Act since 1898 on various recommendations made by the Police Commission and on remedies suggested for defects which have from time to time been brought to notice by local administrations. All suggestions have been carefully examined by the Goverament of India, and while some have been rejected others have been embodied in the Bill.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The noticeable improvement in the attendances at the Royal Opera House must be a source of encouragement to the promoters, as an indication that a high-grade variety entertainment is appreciated. For this success a large measure of credit must be accorded to Mlles. Benzoni and Dorien. To watch the delicate evolutions of these two dancers upon the stage is a great treat. By dainty pose and skilful pirouetting these ladies furnish a performance as charming in effect as it is finished in style, and the on-lookers were not sparing in their applause at their delightful exposition by these two ladies.

Among the numbers given by Mlle. Roshanara, the dance "Autumn Revels" was the *chef d'oeuvre*. In this she was assisted by Mr. Alexis Jackovlew, and surely no happier choice could have been made for the turn. In the execution of it both performers bring all the abandonment and nimble-footed dexterity to which the dance so readily lends itself; and they justly earned the enthusiatic appreciation of the audience. Of the other selections given by Mlle. Roshanara, "The Dance of Sunrise" is an Indian allegory symbolising the dawn of the day after one of the royal feasts and which used to be performed by the favorite dancer of the court, and it was carried out in a style so purely oriental that it would have been difficult to believe possible of a European. In "Moments Musicales" the same performer, now dressed in silvan garb, becomes transformed into a figure which by poetic gesture conveys a simulation of melodious ecstasy.

The programme was varied by a series of films, the best of which was "The Fighting Parson." It contains several melodramatic scenes, illustrating the quiet hercism of the "man of peace" in contradistinction to the cowardice of his lay rival in love. "Hiring a Gem" is a domestic farce, which, if rather extravagant in conception, is sufficiently amusing to raise a laugh.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Wong Toy Sun is the most remarkable entertainer who has visited Bombay for a long time. Many people in many countries have tried to fathom the way in which he does those amazing tricks of his-how he catches gold fish in the air, turns water into milk or any other liquid at will, hatches chickens from eggs while you wait, and produces his assistants from cabinets which a moment before he has shown you to be empty. Many people have tried to fathom all this and have failed. Wong Toy Sun with his company is the attraction at the Excelsior Theatre. He comes here direct from South Africa, where he has had a great reception, and those who were present on Saturday and Sunday saw by no means all that Wong Toy Sun can do. The stage was most elaborately fitted for the performances and resembled a Chinese temple. Wong Toy Sun, who is in Chinese dress, speak not a word during the whole peformance, and his accomplishments are thereby the more impressive with delightful nonchalance and amazing rapidity, he makes things disappear before the eyes of the audience and reappear in the most totally unexpected place imaginable. He produces a lady from a cabinet which a moment before he has shown to be empty, cracks eggs into a basin and pulls out half a dozen doves produces a couple of wriggling guinea pigs from no where, and does many other equally amazing things. But of Wong Toy Sun the star "turn" but he is not the only attraction. There is a charming film presenting a love-story in the days of of the Norsemen entitled "Siegfried" which is wonderfully accurate in historicial detail and has a plot which is cleverly worked out. The Jubilee celebrations at Berlin from the subject of a special film, and we are also taken on an interesting visit to old Rouen. Humour is supplied by "The question mark" in which a boy on mischief bent makes a household topsy turvey.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

that the general's action was in accordance with his orders. The Imperial telegram concluded. Further I beg you, once for all, to dispense with the tone which it has pleased you to employ towards me. The Regent remained in disgrace until his death in 1904, when his son succeeded him. The Emperor, in wiring his condolences, added, "As the question of the succession has by no means been elucidated I am unable to recognise your eventual succession to the throne and in consequence the troops will not be obliged to take the oath to you." In 1905" however, the Count's claims were recognised by the Supreme Court of the Empire, and he eventually became Prince Frederick IV. of Lippe. And now the Emperor has stretched out the hand of reconsiliation and friendship, and the breach between the two families has been healed.

GERMANY'S NAVAL SIGNALS.

The trial began on Thursday at Leipzig of the policeman Jaenicke, thirty seven years of age, who is accused of having betrayed certain secrets affecting the national defence. The accused who is alleged to be feigning insanity, was brought into the court handcuffed. He is charged with having, in complicity with a former petty officer in the navy named Ehlers, betrayed parts of the German navy signal book to England. Another individual connected with the case is the man Glauss, who some time ago escaped to England while under remand on a charge of theft, and was afterwards extradited and sentenced at Aurich to seven years penal servitude. Ehlers, it will be remembered, was sentenced by the Imperial Court at Leipzig just a year ago to six years' penal sevitude for the same offence for which Jaenicke is now being tried, while Jaenicke himself has already been sentenced at Aurich to three and a half years' penal servitude for theft carried out in co-peration with Glauss. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to six years' penal servitude and ten years' loss of civil rights and police supervision. The court also order that this sentence should run consecutively with the one the prisoner is already under going, so that the total term will be nine years' penal servitude.

LAW ON MOTOR VEHICLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

The Bill consolidating the law relating to motor vehicles in India is now under the consideration of the Legislative Department.

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AMBULANCE GATHERING AT AMRELI.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

A large and influential gathering was held at Amreli in the Nagnath Hall for the purpose of distributing certificates and prizes to successful students in Ambulance on the 1st instant. Mr. Durabji T. Pavri Subs Saheb presided on the occasion. The proceedings were opened by Dr. Dhanjishah in the following speech :

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The handbills circulated amongst you must have made you cognizant of the cause of our meeting here to-day which is that certificates and prizes are to be handed over to ambulance pupils. Before the same is done, however, I may be allowed to say a few words to you. Ambulance means the art of administering ready remedies in cases of accidents. With this are closely united two more arts-the art of nursing the sick and the art of home hygiene—the art of cleanliness in our houses and our surroundings.

As you all know accidents are events that come upon us suddenly—events which do not cast their shadows before them. In the best regulated palaces of kings and in the grand mansions of millionaires accidents happen notwithstanding scores of servants and odds of ayahs. Illness and disease also appear equally suddenly in the huts of the poor as well as the houses of the rich. Thanks to the protecting arm of Great Britain and the benign rule of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb we have no frontier wars to fight, and no Pindaris to be afraid of and no Mianas or Kathis to do injury to us, but in these peaceful times of advanced civilization we are liable to meet with accidents in other ways,—through trains and trams, through cycles and motors, through gins and mills. You know the trains that have recently begun to run here, thanks to the enlightened policy of His Highness, have brought us into closer contact with other towns and other Prants and the result is that diseases are likely to be propagated faster here than hitherto.

FIRST AID INSTRUCTION.

Hence arises the necessity to have instruction both in first aid and in nursing. Many of us are so very sympathetic that we are quite willing to render all possible help; but we often do more harm than good owing to our ignorance. I'll give you one or two instances. When a person faints and falls, we run up to him and try to raise his head and perhaps make him sit up, but how many of us that are present here know that it is the worst possible thing to do under the circumstances, and that instead of raising his head we ought to lower it, for by raising it we only make the faint deeper! Another instance now. If some one of us while bathing in our river accidently got drowned, I am sure we would all take him out immediately and lay him flat on his back and try to push out water from his stomach by pressing upon it or by inverting him with the feet uppermost, believing that is the best way of reviving him. Again if some Policeman is nigh he will probably put him in a cart or on a cot and send him to the hospital, but let me assure you that those are the surest ways of killing him. The best thing to do under the circumstances would be to lay him on one side, wipe his mouth and nostrils, take out his tongue and hold it there and perform artificial respiration on him. By wasting valuable time, all hopes of reviving the patient will be lost. Only a few days ago a girl fell into a well here while drawing out water. She was soon taken out, but instead of taking steps to revive her then and there, much time was wasted in sending her to the Hospital and the result was that though my assistants and I worked for one full hour we could not save her. If our local policemen had learnt ambulance work and tried to apply their knowledge immediately possibly her life would have been saved. I will give you a third instance. Suppose some one in your neighbourhood has taken opium. The first thing you people would do will be to give him plenty of ghee or oil. Now how many of you know that that is a very wrong remedy? The first thing to do in such a case is to give him some common salt or mustard and warm water. If oil or ghee is given instead it would be more difficult afterwards when a Doctor is called in. Again, suppose a child falls and injures itself in your neighbourhood. How often have you seen a lot of noise made by the poor mother and other females round under such circumstances. How coolly and quietly the mother would administer the necessary remedies in such a case if she only knew what to do? These instances will convince you how very necessary it is for you all to learn ambulance work.

IMPORTANCE OF NURSING.

Nursing is an equally important subject. Those, only who have experienced good nursing during their own illness, can appreciate its true value. If we can nurse our near and dear ones with our own hands how much happiness and how much comfort shall we be able to give them! If you only think of that you will easily understand the necessity of acquiring that art. I am sure very few of you know how to prepare a common mustard plaster, apply an ordinary hot fomentation or get ready an ordinary linseed poultice. Ninety-nine per cent of you don't, I am sure, know how to take the temperature of a patient, how to sponge him, and how to change his bed-sheet while he is still in bed. Think what an amount of unnecessary discomfort and useless pain you must be causing him in consequence!

As regards Home Hygiene I am sure you people here are very very careless, for you don't observe even the simplest rules of cleanliness. You will pardon me if I use strong terms, for it is only because I feel strongly for you that I am prompted to do so, but I cannot help stating that you don't even show as much sense in these matters as ordinary domestic animals do. Our dogs go out of our houses and seek some solitary corner to themselves, and yet I have not only often seen the women here squatting right in front of their houses in open day light for the purpose, but have noticed that they don't even care to use water on such occasions! Certainly our dogs show better sense than that, for they often cleanse themselves by rubbing their seat against the ground and even try to cover their excreta by throwing some dust on with their hind feet! Scores of women here empty their sullage pits right in front of their houses every evening, and thus give themselves and their relatives the benefit of the thousand and one smell emanating from the same all throughout the night! Where there is such dense, dark, ignorance how is it possible for you to know that plague is due to the bite of an infected rat-flea, that cholera is caused by a minute germ, and that the ordinary cold fever you suffer from is the result of the sting of an ordinary mosquito flying into your houses! And how could you ever dream of the facts that you could escape from the cholera if you only boiled your water and your milk before drinking them, that you could rarely have the plague if you guarded yourself against the bite of the rat-flea by vacating your house as soon as a dying or a dead rat is found there and that you would never suffer from fever if you only protected yourself against the stings of ordinary mosquitoes! I hope these facts will convince you of the urgent necessity of your all going in for a knowledge of home hygiene also.

Instruction in these subjects are given at 70 or 80 places in India at the present day, H.M. the King Emperor is the Grand Prior of the Order of St. John and Patron of the St. John Ambulance Association which has its headquarters in London. H. M. the Queen-Empress and many other ladies of the Royal Household have passed these examinations held by the Association. H.E. the Viceroy is the President of the Indian branch. Hundreds of thousands of students of all grades from the highest to the lowest have passed these examinations in England and other parts of the British Dominions.

FREE EDUCATION.

H. H. the Maharaja Saheb has been graciously pleased to order since the last 12 years that instruction in these subjects be given gratis to all who may come forward in all the Prant Stations in the Raj, that examinations be taken without any fees and that certificates and even medals be given to those who pass, without any charges and yet it is a matter of regret that people don't take advantage of these orders as freely as they ought to. I earnestly appeal to you all, ladies and gentlemen, to acquire a knowledge of these subjects. Knowledge is a thing which is bound to be of use to us some time or other in our lives. Knowledge can never be quite wasted, so let many of you come forward to learn and I am ready at your service to teach you according to the dictates of His Highness. I have only lately opened a class of nursing for males at the principal Gujarati school here and I am much beholden to Mrs. Damubhai, the wife of our revered Judge Saheb for her kind help in getting together a ladies' class at her own place. I appeal to you all to join these classes.

I feel great pleasure in announcing to you that during the last three months many teachers here and several high school boys have received instruction in ambulance and have passed the examination recently held. Thanks to the kind and energetic help of my friend Mr. Harilal Vakil—your trusted member of our Legislative Council—I was able to form a ladies' class here and the result is that five ladies will carry away their certificates and prizes in your presence to-day. 80 Students have passed in ambulance from the whole State this year, and 40 of them, I am glad to say, are from Amreli. There were only five successful lady-students amongst the 80 and all of them belong to this town. (Applause).

I strongly advise the successful candidates not only to pass also their Nursing and home hygiene examinations but to induce their friends also to follow their example.

And now before I resume my seat, I would request our worthy President to distribute certificates and prizes to successful candidates.

DR. DHANJIBHAI'S PUBLICATIONS.

After the same was done, the Suba Zahib made the following speech :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have taken part in many meetings connected with education in this city before this, but this is a unique gathering connected with quite a different branch of instruction.

Dr. Dhanjibhai has already explained to you at some length how useful these three subjects are, and how very necessary it is for you all to obtain instruction in them.

Probably in some remote times these subjects were taught in India but latterly no signs of any such tuition have been visible. The work has been introduced only since the last few years in our State and Dr. Dhanjibhai has been taking a very deep interest in it, and has been helping the cause physically, mentally and materially ever since its inauguration. He has written eight or nine books in these and allied subjects simply because he has had at heart the interest of the general public. I for one don't believe he has earned much by publishing these books. I should not be surprised if he has lost some money over his ventures for I have seen his books presented gratis at several places. He has been very useful to Amreli, for in the last few months that His Highness has been pleased to send him here; he has not only pursuaded several persons to go through the course of ambulance, but he has also made them pass its examination and managed to gather us all together here. He has, moreover, given away several books of his own to the successful candidates. As if all this was not satisfactory enough, he has taken up the work of teaching the art of Nursing to two classes here. It is our bounden duty, ladies and gentlemen, then to gird up our loins too and to force him to open more classes and to, as it were, suck his very life-blood out of him by keeping him engaged in teaching us every evening in the week.

LARGE PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSES.

I am glad to notice that he has managed to pass from Amreli exactly half the total number of successful candidates in the whole of the Raj, and I have every hope that he will manage to get through a still larger number next year, so that we may be able to have a still grander gathering next July and to force him to give away a still larger number of books as prizes.

Every word of what has fallen from his lips regarding home hygiene is appropriate; for I have often noticed during my District tours a lot of filth not only on the masonry platforms of wells and round them but also in the water contained in them and whenever I have called upon the village people to remove the same they have responded to the effect that the same had been the condition from the times of their forefathers and that those forefathers lived a hale old age of 70, 80, or 90, and that that state of things would, therefore, do no harm to them. Well ladies and gentlemen these words prove to us how very deep is the ignorance of the people in Hygienic matters. I have had to wait for an hour or two at a stretch at times to get things duly cleaned, but the effect of my patience has been this that I have not noticed the same state of affairs on my next tour. I am not in a position to make any assertion about this Prant for I have yet been able to make only one tour therein, but I have seen that sort of effect during my tours at least in the Navsari Prant, though perhaps it might be that the cleaning was done only a day or two previous to my arrival and may have been due to a wholesome fear of fines at my hands. Well the only reason why I have told you all this is to bring home to you all the very great necessity of learning home hygiene.

Before I conclude I would say that we should be all very thankful to Dr. Dhanjibhai for his earnest zeal in teaching our classes of ambulance and for the moral and material help he has rendered our town thereby.

After the president had resumed his seat Mr. Jeevakhrai Muzumdar an old Vatandar of Amreli delivered the following speech:—

A VETERAN'S APPRECIATION.

Though I am perhaps the oldest resident of this place present here, I have not only not seen during my whole life such a gathering and instruction in such subjects as in Amreli before, but also not in the whole of Kathiawad. While I was very young I was once very ill at Junagadh, famous Hakim Saheb of that place was called in by my grandfather to treat me and that gentleman after examining me had severely taunted my grandfather in some such words—"You Nagars, who carry on the affairs of the whole State and who have at heart the welfare of the public in general don't care a bit for your own health or for the health of your children. This little fellow is suffering so acutely owing simply to your neglect of him and would possibly have succumbed shortly if I had not been called in even at this late stage.' I have often remembered the words of the Hakim Saheb and I recited them before you to-day, simply because I feel they are quite true. We people have no knowledge of the very house we live in, the very temple in which our sublime soul is ensconced. So very careless are we. I add my humble voice to what our worthy Subah Saheb and our Civil Surgeon Saheb has said and earnestly advise you to go in for the knowledge of these valuable subjects. And now I would not waste your time longer but ask you to join with me in conveying the united thanks of the Mahajan of Amreli to Doctor Dhanjishah for his valuable services to our town and to our worthy Subah Saheb for sparing so much of his valuable time for our benefit and for gracing the chair on this auspicious occassion.

The proceedings then came to a close amidst loud and continued applause.

PALITANA RELIEF FUND.

COMBINATIONS DURING THE WEEK.

Account of the Palitana Flood Relief Fund from 3rd July to 9th July :—

The committee has received the following sums:—Gulabrai Chhaganlal Oza, Porbunder, Rs. 10, Kilachund Devchund, Bombay, Rs. 100' Keshrichund Bhanabhai, Bilimora, Rs. 100' Thakar Jivaji, Bilimora, Rs. 100, Teverchand Khimaji, Bilimora, Rs. 100, Bai Mani, Bilimora, Rs. 5', Givanji Lalbhai, Bilimora, Rs. 5, Charity, Bombay, Rs. 50, Vishnulaxmi H. Kantharia, Dabhoda, Rs. 10, Kanialal Abarchand, Bombay, Rs25, Edulji Shapurji Umrigar, Bhavnagar, Rs. 200, Darbarshrji, Vadia, Rs. 4, J. P. Mehta, Ahmedabad, Rs. 10, A Parsee Lady through Jamnabai, Sakkai, Rs. 247-8, V. K. Opini, Hubli, Rs. 1, The Alembic Chemical Works Co., Baroda, Rs. 85, Amereli Mahjan, Rs. 156, Namdar Gangamasaheb, Palitana, Rs. 200. Bansdavala Ranisaheb, Palitana, Rs. 100, Keralavala Ranisaheb, Palitana, Rs. 200, Dr. Virchund Tribhovandas, Junagadh, Rs. 55, in memory of Dvae Velji Lauji, Dihor, Rs. 51, Keshouji Haribhai Aditwari, Rs. 10, C. N. Nandlal, Bhavnathpur, Rs. 2, Post Master, Kutiana, Rs. 4-4, Haji Salemamad Abdulgani, Kutiana, Rs. 20, Nanchund Shivchund Gajjar, Modnudi, Rs. 325, Abhechund Kalidas Vakil, Jetelsar, Rs. 20, Abdul Karim Jamalbhai, Rangoon, Rs, 1,000, Darbarshri Bhayavala, Bhayavadur, Rs. 50, Ranchhod Virchund, Dhrafa, Rs. 15, Gulabrai Vajeshan Kerchaya, Rajkot, Rs 10, Widow of Baboo Hulachandji, Ajimganj, Rs. 25. Baboo Pratupsinhji Shrimaiji, Agimgunj, Rs. 15, Widow of Baboo Hoolachandji, Agimganj, Rs. 5, Shethani Gulab Bibi, Rs, 5, Relatives of Baboo Sitabchundji, Ajimganj, Rs. 10. Wife of Baboo Kaluram Shrimaiji, Ajimganj, Rs. 50, Vakil Fojraj, Gaxi and Manchharam Hemraj, Palanpur, Rs. 700, Katpitiya Mahjan, Ahmedabad, Rs. 200, Dalichund Chhaganlal, Ahmedabad, Rs. 100, Laloobhai Maganlal, Ansadar, Rs. 12, Talati Odhevji Narshi, Amreli, Rs, 5, Narsinhlal Mandhji, Viara, Rs. 10, Bhargav Gopal Karniker, Ahmednagar, Rs. 5, Wmaravsinh S. Overseer, Mahow, Rs; 6, Chimanlal Motilal Jetalser, Rs. 10. Chhotalal Bapulal, Jetalse, Rs. 10, Nanchund Gulabchund, Hansal, Rs. 25, Chhaganlal Mayachund, Khadtkwasele, Rs. 5. Sympathezer, Bhavnagar, Rs. 3, His Highness the Mahraja Saheb of Bhavnagar, Rs. 1,000 Her Highness the Rani Saheb Nandkunverba of Bhavnagar, Rs. 500. Her Highness the Rani Saheb Manherkunverba of Panna, Rs. 200, Bai Gaval Ahmedanagar, Rs. 30, Surajmal Nagmal, Calcutta, Rs. 200, Messrs. Salebhai Taibji, Bombay, Rs. 31-8. Digambari Panch, Bhilwada, Rs. 100, Messrs. Ichhabhai Prabhudas and others, Rs. 46 8, Shah Luxmichund Raichund, Wankaner, District Surat, Rs. 17-8, S. R. Ayer, Jetalser, Rs. 25, Sheth Ambachundji Bhanderji Hakim, Sanchar, Rs. 64-5, Morarji Amarshi, Karanchi, Rs. 50, Kikabhai Premchund Raichund, Surat, Rs. 450, Lilavati, in memory of Motilal, Surat, Rs. 200, In memory of Dahyabhai 'Sarupchund through Kikabhai, Rs. 100, In memory of Champeklal Khimchund, through Kikabhai, Rs. 200, In memory of Mrs. Gulab Premchund, through Kikabhai, Rs. 50, Brijpal and Raghunendanshavan, Thakurdwara, Rs. 200, M. N. O. Dedar, Locknaw, Rs. 10, Nanji Purshotam, Bombay, Rs. 5, Miss Garudevi, Calcutta, Rs. 5, Messrs. Kalianji and Sons & Co. Msdras, Rs. 10, Taraprasad Bamaji, Benares, Rs. 5, Govind S. Palgovker Savantwadi, Rs. 5, Mr. Paul, Bangalore, Rs. 10, Purshotamdas Zenerdas, Nadiad, Rs. 15, Damoderdas Bhawanidas and others, Ahmedabad, Rs. 187, Mr. Shahriyar Aspindia, Bombay, Rs. 50, Haribhai Vajeshanker Gaurishanker, Bhavnagar, Rs. 50, Kothari Hemraj Mulchund, Palanpur, Rs.50 In memory of Nawzbai Rustomji Vadia Bombay, Rs. 50. Total Rs. 8,596-8. Sums previously received Rs. 65,563-7.

Besides this sum, the Committee has received 17 bags, of wheat, bajri and juar, weighing 85 maunds, from Amreli, Mahjan.

The following resolutions have been passed by the Committee, in the third sitting on 8th July 1913—

(1) To maintain the kitchen and to give corn to the distressed for a further period of 15 days, but care should be taken that the advantage be given to those who are really distressed.

(2) Clothes received, should be given to those who may be found in need of them.

(3) To appoint a committee to distribute Rs. 2,500 in giving help to those persons whose houses have partly fallen down and require immediate repairs.

(4) To spend one-tenth of the Fund in helping traders who have been ruined in the flood calamity.

Total sums received Rs. 74,159-15.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH EMPIRE TRADE MARK.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter in the Public Press signed by a number of important firms, whose solicitors are Messrs Grundy, Kershaw, Samson and Co. of Manchester, in opposition to the establishment of the British Empire Trade Mark.

There are two statements in their letter which are misleading. Referring to the provisional Council of the British Empire Trade Mark Association, it is asserted that a number of these members have already withdrawn their support as also have several important Chambers of Commerce. The Provisional Council includes the names of the High Commissioners of Canada Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, all the Agents-General of the Provinces of Canada and the States of Australia, 131 Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the Empire, 225 Members of the two Houses of Parliament and 865 firms in the United Kingdom, many of which are well known in all parts of the world.

As a result of the attempt made by the opponents of the Mark to induce members of the Provisional Council to withdraw their support, only 4 Chambers of Commerce and 20 firms have resigned. During the same period 10 additional Chambers of Commerce and 402 firms have joined the Provisional Council as well as the 225 Members of the two Houses of Parliament mentioned above.

This is sufficient evidence to prove that the support of the movement in the United Kingdom is growing stronger every day whilst the popular sentiment in its favour throughout the Dominions beyond the Seas is overwhelming.

I may mention that some of the 20 firms referred to expressed themselves as not being opposed to the establishment of the Mark, but prefer to "sit on the fence" in the meantime.

The other statement which needs contradiction is that "the Association's inspectors are to visit works and manufactories in order to ascertain the proportion of purely British ingredients contained in any goods intended to bear the Trade Mark."

A circular dated 18th February last was issued by myself as Hon. Secretary of the Association to each member of the Provisional Council, in which the following paragraph occurs :—

"It has never been contemplated, as has been suggested in some quarters that representatives of the Association should be appointed to inspect goods in the course of manufacture. A fraudulent declaration of origin on the part of a manufacturer or merchant using the Mark would render him liable to very serious penalties. It must also be remembered that licenses will only be granted to manufacturers or merchants under the regulations of the Association."

While recognising the difficulties in the way of administering the Mark, these are not considered insuperable.—Yours, etc.,

C. FREEMAN MURRAY,
Hon. Secretary.

June 24.

PROPOSED NEW TRAM-SIDING

OPPOSITION OF THE TRADES ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Trades Association has forwarded the following letter to the Municipal Commissioner :—

In connection with the proposal of the Bombay Tramway Co. to make a new siding for their cars in close proximity to the Floral Fountain, my Committee having ascertained the views of the rest of the members of this Association, desire me to state that they beg respectfully to enter a most emphatic protest against such proposal as they are firmly convinced that the traffic at the point in question is already sufficiently hedged round by dangerous conditions without adding further thereto by sanction being given to the Company's suggestion.

The traffic in the vicinity of the Fountain is extremely heavy and the number of cross-roads radiating from this point render it, even now one of the most dangerous crossings in the City. If further support of my Committee's contention be needed, it is furnished by the fact that long ago, when the traffic at this spot was not so great as at the present day, it was found necessary, on the electrification of the tramway system, materially to reduce the extent of the circular garden at the base of the Fountain. Since then the traffic has been on the increase. Again a few months ago, a number of taxidrivers took up positions on the stand in front of Messers. Treacher and Co.'s premises allotted to horse-drawn public conveyances, with the result that there were often two rows of motor-cars and one or two rows of gharries which occupied so much of the road as to allow just sufficient room for two gharries to pass between the tram lines and the pavement. It was soon found that this could not be tolerated as it was a serious hindrance to traffic and a fresh stand in a bye-street was provided for the taxis.

This being so it appears to my Committee most undesirable that any further encroachment on the roadway in the near neighbourhood of this exceedingly busy quarter should be allowed whether to be for a tramway siding or any other purpose, and they express the earnest hope that the Bombay Corporation when dealing with the matter will refuse to give their sanction to the scheme submitted by the Tramway Co.

A NOVEL MOSQUITO-TRAP.

A novel mosquito-trap, says the "Indian Planters' Gazette," consists of a glass cylinder about six inches in length and one inch in diameter, the interior surface of which is coated with luminous paint and the ends sealed. The outer surface of the glass is coated with an adhesive substance similar to that spread on fly papers, and the tube is suspended by means of a string to some convenient place. Exposure to daylight causes the paint to collect and store natural light, which is thrown off in the dark. The faint, steady glow attracts the insects very effectively, and as no heat is emitted, the misquitoes settle upon the glass, and are trapped by the adhesive. The trap may be left in position for days, or it may be removed every morning for cleaning, when it is only necessary to take a small piece of wood—a thick match will do—and scrape off the insects, applying a fresh dressing of the adhesive from the tube in which it is carried. The trap has been subjected to exacting tests and has proved highly successful. The characteristics of the luminous paint render the trap practically everlasting, or at all events it will serve for many years without its luminosity diminishing, so that renewal expenses are confined to the adhesive, a tube of which, if carefully used, will last for several months.

BOMBAY B. S. AND T. CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, was held in mail week at the electrical Federation Offices, Kingsway, W. C. Sir Charles Ollivan, K. C. I. E. Chairman of the Company, presiding.

The Assistant Secretary (Mr. F. C. Austen) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

In perusing the accounts, you will have observed with satisfaction that while the total revenue for the year increased by £17,394, this advance in earnings was obtained by an increased expenditure of only £2,292.

The net revenue amounted to £128,632, against £113,580 for 1911, an increase of £15,102, equivalent to 13·28 per cent. After deducting from this net revenue the following four sums, viz.: £36,452, the interest on the Debenture Debt; £35,995, the dividend on the preference Shares; £22,000 placed to Depreciation Fund—against £16,700 carried to this fund for 1911—and £6,547 placed to the Sinking Fund, there remains, including the amount of £7,385 brought forward from last year, a balance available for distribution of £35,072. Your Directors propose to allocate this sum as follows : £30,000 for payment of a dividend—free of English Income Tax—at the rate of 5 per cent per annum—as against 3 per cent. per annum last year—to the holders of the Company's Ordinary Shares and £5072 to be carried forward to next year. Subject to your confirmation of this recommendation at this meeting, the said dividend will be simultaneously paid at London and Bombay upon the 1st July.

As you will have observed, your Directors have considered it proper to increase by a sum of £5,300 the provision for Depreciation, this enhancement being mainly occasioned by the additional plant installed in course of 1911 at our new Kasara Power House, and by the considerable extensions made last year to our supply mains.

Passing on to a more general review of the past year's results, I should like first of all to remind you that these were achieved in competition with a year—1911—when both the traction and Supply Branches of our business, but particularly the former, obtained special accretions of revenue from the Royal visit to Bombay. As was pointed out in our last Report, that auspicious event led to a very large influx of visitors into the city during the last three months of 1911, resulting in record traffice on our tramway, while the Public Illuminations and Fetes brought considerable additional revenue to our Electrical Supply.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY BRANCH.

It is all the more satisfactory, therfore, that the business of our Supply Branch should during 1912 have resulted in such substantial progress. In 1912 we delivered to consumers—exclusive of supply to the Tramways—4,364,977 units, against 3,356,184 units in 1911 or an increase of 30 per cent. The gross revenue of this branch shows an increase of £14,883, whilst the working expenses show a decline of £2,591. This reduction in our generating costs is mainly due to the economies effected by the greater efficiency of our new Kasara Power Station as compared with the original Power Station at Wari Bunder, which it has replaced. There seems every reason to anticipate that, unless we are handicapped by an increase in the cost of coal, our generating costs will be still further reduced as our load expands.

It will be gratifying to you to learn that for the first five months of the current year the growth of our supply business continues to be highly satisfactory. (Hear hear.)

TRACTION BRANCH.

It is somewhat disappointing that I cannot, in referring to last year's result from our Traction Branch, point to equally encouraging returns. As you will have seen from the Report the, profit, as compared with 1911, showed a small decrease of £1,254. While the gross traffic receipts increased by £3,206, the advance in working expenses more than absorbed this. This augmentation in expenditure was, as you will have noticed, mainly occasioned by the thorough overhaul to which we subjected our rolling stock last year. In comparing the results of our Traction Branch with those of our Supply Branch, you must not overlook the fact that, while we have been able to progressively extend our mains, and therefore the area of our supply, we have been unable to make any extensions of our tramway lines for five years. Several new streets, the construction of which has been undertaken by the Bombay Improvement Trust, are now approaching completion, and the laying of tramway lines in some of these will certainly prove of advantage to the city and will, no doubt, be undertaken by us, subject to our obtaining from the Corporation sanction to such a scale of fares as may reasonably justify the Company in incurring the necessary outlay. Your Board submitted to the Corporation last year proposals for the settlement of our fare tariff on a zone system, on the basis of the average receipts working out at one anna—one penny—per passenger carried over the whole of the existing tramway system. Had these proposals been accepted, they would have automatically applied with proportionate results to the scale of fares chargeable on all future extensions of our lines, but as, so far, they have not secured municipal sanction, it will be necessary for the Company, before undertaking any future extensions of its lines, to arrive at a settlement with the Corporation of the fares chargeable thereon.

I am glad to be able to tell you that our traction receipts for that portion of the current year for each figures are already available show some improvement, and, as a matter of no less importance, that there is likely to be a diminution in the proportion of expenditure to earnings.

BALANCE SHEET.

There are one or two items in the Balance Sheet regarding which you may perhaps like from me a few words of explanation. Our Capital Expenditure Account has, you will notice, been debited with a sum of £51,235, and credited with a sum of £17,890, and therefore shows a net increase of £33,345. With regard to the debits, these, with the exception of a small item of £168, consist of an expenditure of £43,139 on the creation of new assets, plant and mains in the Supply Department; and an expenditure of £7,928 on the creation of new assets, chiefly rolling stock, in the Traffic Department. With regard to the credits, these chiefly represent £7,186 awarded to us by the Land Acquisition Court at Bombay in respect of part of our Wari Bunder leasehold land compulsorily acquired by Government for the G. I. P. Railway Company, and £9,779 paid to us by the Bombay Municipality for 3,500 square yards off our Colaba freehold land which, not being required by us, we disposed of to them.

The item of £1,015 written off to Depreciation Fund represents the loss on Maximum Demand meters which we sold consequent on our having abandoned the Maximum Demand system of charging in th case of all domestic consumers when substituting a flat rate tariff. During the two years the latter tariff has been in force it has proved far more popular than the tariff it replaced.

I will now add a word in reference to the investments belonging to our Depreciation and Sinking Funds. These are, as usual, taken into our Balance Sheet at their cost price. Consequent upon the acute depression which, as you are aware, has now for some time past ruled upon the Stock Exchange, the has been in the case of some of them a slight decline in value. This amounted on the 31st December last to an average depreciation of something under per cent. and owing to the international financial position having since deteriorated, may now be put approximately at 2 per cent. on the whole. But as our investments have been very carefully selected and are in our belief all intrinsically throughly sound ones, we entertain no doubt that so soon as the stock markets cover a healtheir tone they will share in the general improvement.

In conclusion, if you concur, as I trust you may, in the opinion of your Board as to the satisfactory and encouraging aspect of the year's operations, I have no doubt that you will join with us awarding credit where credit is due. (Hear, hear.)

Before I move the Resolution, I ask if there are any points on which I have not touched, and on which you require further information. If there are no questions, I now formally move : "That the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1912, now before the Meeting, be, and the same are hereby received and adopted, together with the recommendations contained therein, and that the payment of the Perference Dividend as mentioned therein be confirmed."

Mr. C. Shirreff Hilton seconded the Resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then moved : "That a dividend on the Ordinary Shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum free of English income tax be now declared and paid on the 1st July."

Sir Walter Hughes, C. I. E., seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Emile Garcke then proposed: "That Sir Charles Ollivant and Sir Walter Hughes be re-elected Directors of the Company." In doing so he said, "I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything in support of the motion. We all know the enormous advantage these gentlemen are to the Company, and I have very much pleasure in moving their re-election"

Mr. L. P. Russell seconded the motion and it was unanimously agreed to.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

The Bombay Trades Association has sent a further representation to the Government of Bombay regarding the Indian Companies Act, in reply to a letter of the Revenue Department.

Having duly considered the proposals relative to managing agents of companies my Committee are of opinion that the same are fairly satisfactory, but at the same time they consider no members of firms who act as manging agents should be allowed to be directors of the company for whom they are acting.

The Act as drafted provides that a majority of the directors shall not be members of the firm who are acting as manging ogents, but to any one acquainte with the subject it must be obvious that a Board of Directors of say, five members with two of then partners of the manging agents" firm could not discuss really dispassionately and without considerable reserve any subject affecting the relations of or the transactions arising out of the Association of the Company and managing agents. In this respect, my Committee deem the provisions of the Bill defective.

Another point which to their mind does not appear to receive attention is that relating to the contract agreement between the company and the manging agents. In my Committee's opinion, this should be sanctioned by the members in general meeting and should, where it is contracted before the issue of the prospectus be set forth in full and sent out with a prospectus inviting subscription, and further more, no alteration in the terms of same should be allowed except with the sanction of the shareholders in general meeting, full notice of all and every alteration being given to members at least seven days before such meeting.

In conclusion, my Committee incline to the belief that the practice of employing managing agents is quite wrong in principle and contrary to the spirit of joint-stock enterprise, as it certainly leaves the Directors with little or no actual responsibility with the result that their position is more or less a sinecure while it also involves financial considerations which may very seriously affect the company's liability or status, but if Government be determined to recognise the principle, the Bill should, my Committee venture to think, be amended in the respects above stated.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 5th July, 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 5th July 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·63	1486600	2091301	22299610
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	40400	559778	600·78
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	3500	43259	46759
Total...	3021 86	1530500	2 41604 7	22946547
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 5th July 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1374093	2085029 2	2222294
A.D.C.Ry	*125·88	37189	523258	560387
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	3036	55148	58184
Total...	2957·30	1414177	2142369 8	22842875
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P. Ry	+ 64·56	+112598	—37283	+ 75316
A D.C.Ry	...	+ 3261	+3652)	+ 39781
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 464	—11889	— 11425

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April 1913.

* Altered from 123·83 to 125·88 as per final audited return of traffic for December 1912.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 11.

Captain Seaton, 112th Infantry, has been selected to succeed Major Hogg as recruiting officer for Rajputana and Central India Musulmans and Hindus.

Major Marshall, R. E., is posted to Bangaloro as Assistant, Commanding Royal Engineer.

2nd Lieut. Willcocks, Black Watch, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding Northern Army.

Captain Irvine, Royal Engineers, has been appointed a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, on the District Staff in Australia.

Lieut-Colonel G.B.H. Rice, 31st Punjabis, has been selected to succeed Colonel Malleson as General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at Peshawar in January next.

Lieuts. C. F. Carson and H. S. Trevor, R. E., are appointed to the Railway Department and posted to the North Western Railway.

Lieut. Swinburne R. E. is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from Dec. 6 next.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &

Captain W. J. Standbridge to be Adjutant Royal Garrison Artillary, Bombay vice Captain J. Hayes-Sadler.

Major H. N. Young, Supply and Transport Corps, is appointed instructor at the Supply and Transport School of Instruction, Rawal Pindi, vice Major A. E. Dallas.

Captain E. Edwards, 29th Punjabis, to be officiating Station Staff Officer Chaman, vice Major A. A. James.

Captain E. K. Twiss, 106th Jats, to be Station Staff Officer, Hyderabad Sind, vice Lieut. A. R. Mellis.

REGIMENTAL.

2nd Lancers.—Lieut. D. E. Whitworth to be officiating Squadron Commander.

16th Rajputs.—Lieut. F. J. O. Hume-Wright to be officiating Quarter Master.

65th Punjabis.—Captain Y. E. Smith to be officiating Double company Commander.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—

Lt.-Colonel H. E. B. Newenham, 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, 81 days ex India, Private Affairs.

2nd-Lieut. L. C. Mundey, 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, 2 months, in India, Private affairs.

2nd-Lieut. L. F. B. Groube, 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, 6 months, ex India, Medical Certificate.

Lieut. D. K. J. Chisholm, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, 62 days, in India, Private Affairs.

Captain W. B. White, 39th Horse, 60 days, in India, Privilege.

Major A. C. Hyde, 1st Oxs. and Bucks. Lt. Infantry, 3 months, in India General.

Captain C. G. H. Henderson, 29th Lancers, 3 months 16 days, in India, Combined.

Lieut. C. L. Day, No. 34 Divisional Signal Company, 2 months 3 days, in India, Combined.

Captain L. A. M. Jones, Supply and Transport Corps, 76 days, in India Privilege,

Captain G. A. Clarke, 12th Pioneers, 60 days, in India, Privilege.

Lt.-Colonel G. A. Hawkins, Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, Burma Division, 90 days, Privilege.

Lt-Colonel H. de T. Phillips, R. A., 5 months, 9 days, ex India, Combined.

Captain H. H. S. Vaughan, R. F. A., 60 days, in India, Private Affairs.

2nd-Lieut. G. E. G. Stacpoole, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, 85 days in India, Private Affairs.

Captain E. P. A. Melville, Station Staff Officer, Quetta, 8 months, ex India, Medical Certificate,

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—

Major B. G. B. Kidd, 123rd Rifles, 3 months, Medical Certificate.

Captain T. W. H. Jones 95th Infantry, 3 months, Medical Certificate.

Lieut. V. W. C. Moore-Lane, 106th Pioneers, to 4th October 1913, Medical Certificate.

Lieut. H. S. Phillips, 27th Lt. Cavalry, 2 months, Medical Certificate.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther.

ARRIVALS AND DEPERTURES :—

The following Arrivals and Departures, reported at Bombay are published :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut. J. C. D. Birtwhistle, 1st. Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment, Lieut R. M. N. Forbes, Royal Artillery. Lieut. A. C, E. St. G. Gore, 2-9th. Gurkha Rifles, Major G. C. Burn, Contonment Magistrates Department.

Depart

FIRST MAHOMEDAN COLLECTOR.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

A large and representative gathering of the leading citizens of Ahmedabad of all castes and creeds assembled in the Premabhai Hall on the 6th instant to thank Government, and to congratulate Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, I.S.O., on the latter's appointment as the 1st Collector under the provincial Civil Service Rules. The hall was packed and among the present were :—The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram, Sardar Mahomed Raza alias Amoomiasheb, Kazi of Ahmedabad, Rao Bahadur R. P. Godbole, Educational Inspector, N. D, Rao Bahadur Kamalashanker P. Trivedi, Principal P.R. Training College, Sheth Chamanlal Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Professor Anandshanker Bapubhai Dhruva of Gujarat College Mr. R. D. Romer, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, Dr. Manilal Gangaram Desai, retired Civil Surgeon, Kaira, Khan Saheb Jan Mahomed H. Shaikh Khan Saheb Hassankhan Dhanekhan Mr. Byramshaw Hodiwala, City Magistrate, Sheth Abdul Latif Safri, Dr. Joseph Benjamin, Mr. Dikshie, District Deputy Collector, Rao Saheb Khushaldas Gokuldas Shroff of the Bombay Bank, Mr. T. T. Majmundar, Bar-at-law, Rao Bahadur Jiwanlal P. Lakhia, retired District Deputy Collector, Sheth Brijorji D. Marfatia, Mr. Nowroji, Police Inspector, Dr. Shankerlal Sheth Keshavlal Contractor, Mr Dias, Mr. J. S. Kadri, Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Abdullamia Mahomedmia, M. A. L. L. B., Mr. Bhimbhai N Desai, Prof. Popatlal Govindlal M. A., Mr. Usmanmia Koreishi, Mr. Ardesir D. Wadia, Mr. Jugalbhai, Mamlatdar Daskroi, Syed Mustufam a B. Kadri, Dr. Kheruddin Kadri Syed Zulfikar Ali of Pirana, Sheth Usufali Attarwala, Mr. Gopilal Dhruva, Mr. Abdul Kadir N. Valiulla, Mr. Nanumia Katariwala, M. Erachshaw B. Marfatia, B. A., Syed Mahomed A. Uraizee, B. A., Syed Amed Ali Saheb, and Mr. Burhanddin Uraizee, etc.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai was unanimously voted to the chair, and the proceedings opened by his stating of the object of the meeting which, he said, was to express thanks to Government for appointing Mr. Kadri to the honourable post of a Collector and to congratulate Mr. Kadri on the honour.

In the course of his remarks he said that the elevation of Mr. Kadri was not an honour to himself or to the Mahomedan community alone, but it was an honour to the whole of India. Mr. Kadri was one of them and his rise was a matter of pride for them all. Mr. Kadri was an old friend of his and naturally he was much rejoiced at his rise to an honourable post. As Government appreciated the services of deserving natives and rewarded them with high posts according to their merits, it was their bounden duty to publicly acknowledge the same and thank Government for it.

IMPARTIAL POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. T. T. Majmundar., Barrister-at-law, moved the first resolution which ran as under : "The leading citizens of Ahmedabad assembled in a public meeting beg to express their best thanks and appreciation to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Willingdon and the Bombay Government for appointing Khan Bahadur Syed Shams-uld-din Syedmia Kadri, I.S.O., a distinguished inhabitant of Ahmedabad to be the first Collector in the Bombay Presidency under the Provincial Civil Service Rules" Mr. Majmundar said that he was glad that the honour of moving the first resolution thanking the Government for Mr. Kadri's appointment to the exalted post of a Collector had fallen to his share. He knew Mr. Kadri for a long time past. Mr. Kadri treated Hindus and Mahomedans alike and his just and equal treatment had secured him the love and good will of all with whom he came in contact. He was a competent, considerate, experienced and popular officer. He was a worthy man to whom Government had done honour. It was a question whether Government could have made a better selection for the high post. The appreciation of Mr. Kadri's services by Government was well deserved, and it was but meet that all should heartily join in thanking Government for Mr. Kadri's appointment which furnished a striking instance of the liberal and impartial policy of the British Government which was next to none on the face of the earth as regards evenhanded justice and beneficence to its subjects.

Dr. Joseph Benjamin then rose to second the resolution and in the course of a fluent and elaborate speech said that he felt it to be a privilege to second the resolution so ably moved by Mr. Majmundar. He know Mr. Kadri intimately. Mr. Kadri had done his duty from the very beginning with uniform goodness, tact and ability, and it was to those good qualities of head and heart that his elevation to a Collectorship was due. He was the first Gujarati Collector and his appointment reflected great honour on the city of Ahmedabad. Government had duly recognised and appreciated the meritorious services for which he was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadur and the Companionship of the Imperial Service Order. The large and varied gathering of the gentry of all communities testified to the public appreciation of the honour which was the first of its kind in Ahmedabad, nay in Gujarat.

AN AUSPICIOUS YEAR.

This year was particularly auspicious for Ahmedabad, five of whose worthy citizens had been lucky recipients of various honours. Their esteemed citizen Sir Chinubhai had become a Baronet. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai was nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council. Khan Bahadur Sardar Rustomji Vakil was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council. Mr. Lallubhai Asharam Shah had been raised to the High Court Bench as a Judge and last but no least their worth citizen Mr. Kadri became a Collector. It was therefore quite in the fitness of things that they should take the opportunity of expressing their sense of gratitude to Government for Mr. Kadri's appointment.

Khan Saheb Jan Mahomed H. Shaikh, late Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad and several others then spoke in support of the resolution which was put to vote and unanimously carried.

The second resolution moved by Mr. Anandshanker Bapubhai Dhruva, M. A., LL. B., of the Gujarat College, ran thus:—"This meeting of the leading citizens of Ahmedabad, feels great pleasure to offer its hearty congratulations to Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, I. S. O., on his appointment as Collector." In moving the resolution, Professor Dhruva remarked that much was already said by Messrs. Majmundar, Joseph Benjamin, and others with regard to K an Bahadur Kadri and that it would be superfluous for him to reiterate the facts over again. He added that if Mr. Kadri were present at that meeting, he would have been well impressed with the enthusiasm and good feelings of all those present, but, as he was absent, it was necessary that the hearty congratulations of the meeting should be communicated to him.

Mr. Manilal Gangadas Desai, retired Civil Surgeon, Kaira, seconded the resolution and Messrs. Abdul Latif Safri, Sheth Borjorji Marfatia and others supported it. The resolution was put to the vote and unanimously carried amidst cheers.

Several Urdu and Gujarati poems composed for the occasion were then recited and highly applauded.

Mr. Khushaldas Gouldas Patel, Shroff of the Bambay Bank, and member of the Municipal Committee of Management then proposed that the President be authorized to send a copy of the first and second resolutions to Government and Mr. Kadri respectively. Mr. Khushaldas said that it was a matter of sincere gratification that Government had considered the claims of all the communities and done justice to them all. He added that in the ancient historical city of Ahmedabad, there lived four important communities, viz, Brahmins, Banias, Parsis and Mahomedans. All those four communities had come in for their due share of Government patronage. From among the Brahmins, Sardar Sir Chinubhai was made a Baronet and Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai was made an honourable member of the Legislative Council, from the Banias the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Asharam Shah was made a Judge of the High Court, from the Parsis, Khan Bahadur Sardar Rustomji was raised to a seat in the Imperial Legislative Council, and from the Mahomedans, Khan Bahadur Kadri was now made a Collector. The four communities represented the four pillars of the city and Mr. Kadri's appointment has supplied the want of the fourth pillar.

Mr. Abdullamia Mahomedmia, M. A. LL.B. seconded the above proposal which was passed unanimously. Then a vote of thanks was passed for the President who concluded the proceeding with a summing up. He thanked the meeting for voting him to the chair and added that he considered himself very fortunate in presiding over a meeting which was meant to do honour to his personal friend Mr. Kadri. He said that the benign Government was pursuing a sound and liberal policy of satisfying the claims of all communities, as they had seen in the various cases and that therefore the Government deserved their best thanks. British Government was exceptionally good and just and India was undoubtedly lucky in having such a Government. The meeting then dispersed.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Commercial Examinations of the National Union of Teachers, London, held in Bombay at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce Centre in March and April last.

Book-Keeping.—Advanced Second Class :—S. B. Balsara, E. K. Cama, E. J. Dastur, F. H. Elchidana, A. M. Ghista, B. F. Joshi, S. R. Kharas, N. S. Master, D. M. Mody, J. P. Pastakia, J. P. Shroff, J. A. Shroff, P. M. Talati, N. H. Choksey, F. B. Baria, M. A. Govern, K. A. Panthaki, S. J. Patel, A. R. Pitale, C. H. Sakhidas, A. M. Shah, R. M. Davar, D. M. Master, P. Ardeshir, M. D Raote, C. B. Tengra, J. K. Kanga, F. J. Lam, Y. B. Rele, N. N. Surve, F. M. Tavaria, R. H. Balsara, N. G. Carpenter, M. G. Gor, I. S. Isaac, J R Metha, M. M. Mody, R. C. Minezes, C N. Patel, L K. Shah, B. Mario, J. H. Mulla, R. J. Bhargava, D. K. Keluskar, A. V. Vaingaonkar, V. B. Desai, D P Rahalkar, R. V. Shroshtri

Intermediate—First Class.—F. R. Bharucha, H. B Davar, E. J. Limathwala, D. A. Mogrelia, S. N. Padar, K. C. Tantra.

Inter—Second Class.—K. J. Mody, R. P. Fitter, K. M. Kheswala, J. B. Mehta, R. M. Mody, B. E. Dastur, S. D. Dumasia, P. N. Mistri, R. M. Mehta, M. L. Shah, N. J. Chothia, D. V. Sant, H. H. Darji, M. V. Thakur, D. R. Kher.

Elementary—First Class.—J. K. Nanporia.

Elementary—Second Class.—J. M. Antia, S. D. Cooper, D. M. Darukhanawala, D. R. Doodhmal, K. A. Kanga, K. D. Khambatta, M. D. Madon, B. N. Marshal, D. N. Mehta, J. S. Pascal, R. B. Patel, R. K. Unwala, L. A. Wadia, N. B. Adenwala, L. B. Goradia, S. E. Kyas, J. D. Mistry, C. D'sa, C. F. Ghista, M. V. Maniar, R. S. Pavri, F. A. Darukhanawala, D. H. Gotla.

Theory and Practice of Commerce.—Advanced First Class—E. J. Dastur, S. R. Kharas, Advanced Second Class.—J. P. Shroff, H. B. Bardi, J. K. Kanga, H. D. Karaka, F. J. Lam, S. B. Samuel, S. H. Sukhia.

Intermediate First Class Distinction :—S. B. Balsara, F. A. Mody. Intermediate First Class :—B. D. Bugwadia, F. H. Elchidana, N. F. Kanga, N. S. Master. S. D. Talati, K. A. Panthaki, J. J. B tliwala, D. Daniel, B. M. Kelkar, D. P. Mukadam, N. N. Surve, F. M. Tavaria., Intermediate Second Class :—J. D. Billimoria, E. K. Cama, A. M. Ghista, K. J. Mody, P. M. Talati, J. H. Wadia, J. B. Alphonso, N. A. Durphe, R. Fernandez, H. N. Narsang, J. D. Rangoonwala, K. S. Sanjana, F. A. Darukhanawala, D. H, Gotla.

Commercial Law-Advanced Second Class :—S. B. Balsara, E. J. Dastur, A. M. Ghista, N. F. Kanga, S. R. Kharas, J. A. Shroff R. J. Bharagava.

Perliminary Second Class.—E K. Cama, F. H. Elchidana, N. S. Master, K. J. Mody, J. P. Shroff, P. M. Talati,.

Banking and Currency-Advanced Second Class :—S. B. Balsara, B. D. Bugwadia, S. R. Kharas, C. H. Sakhidas.

Preliminary First Class.—E. J. Dastur, N. S. Master. R. H. Meherji.

Preliminary Second Class :—F. H. Elchidana, N. F. Kanga, C. J. Madon, K. J. Mody, J. P. Shroff, S. D. Talati,

Commercial Correspondence—Advanced Second Class :—B. Mario, S. S. Patel.

Elementary Second Class.—D D. Captain J. C. Lakdawala.

Shorthand '(Speed)—Intermediate First Class :—J. D, Kanga, M. G. Sheth.

Intermediate Second Class :—S. B. Balsara, E. J. Dastur,

Elementary First Class ;—G. H Kamat, V. V. Vadekar.

Elementary Second Class :—F. M. Pavri,

Typewriting—Elementary Second Class: —Mrs) Cooverbai Rustomji Bharucha.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless, pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HEROIC FRENCH OFFICER.

HOW A MUTINY WAS QUELLED.

The court-martial held on the mutineers a Rodez the day after the first incident at Toul when a number of men dissatisfied with the 'three years' service proposal attempted to mutiny, has revealed a thrilling story, and the dramatic evidence of Captain Angelby proves that but for that officer's courage a most serious revolt might have resulted.

Captain Angelby was quietly finishing his dinner in mufti when a note was brought from a brother officer saying he had been informed that a manifestation against the three years' service proposal was being prepared, but that he did not for a moment believe it to be true. Nevertheless Captain Angelby started for the Foiral Barracks, not fearing for the Ste. Catharine Barracks, where his own company was lodged. At Foiral he took two sergeants and proceeded to the Divan Cafe, where the manifestation was supposed to begin, but found it empty. Returning to Foiral, though still in mufti, he entered and was told by a sergeant that the movement had been fixed for ten o'clock, when the signal would be given by the bugles and the band striking up the "Internationale." The intrepid young officer, though alone, instantly ordered the band to come downstairs and pile instruments. After the bandsmen had complied with evident reluctance, the officer ordered the non-commissioned officers to come and stand by him with bayonets fixed.

Instead of obeying, the men advanced without rifles and with their bayonets in their belts. Captain Angelby repeated his order to fetch the rifles, and whilst the men were slowly doing so a drummer suddenly burst into the barrack yard and began beating to quarters. Captain Angelby sprang upon him, knocked him down, and then seized him round the body, but the man continued drumming. Two sergeants came to Captain Angelby's assistance, but another private attempted to rescue the drummer, who was finally overpowered and put under arrest. At this moment the bugle sounded upstairs, and a perfect avalanche of men rushed down in campaigning kit, but without knapsacks, and about half of them with fixed bayonets. Only a dozen non-commissioned officers closed round Captain Angelby against 300 armed men.

Nothing daunted, Captain Angelby ordered each group to be attacked separately, and, collaring the first man, he took his rifle and shouted an order for all to return to barracks or to take the consequences. Five times did the fifth company attempt to enter the yard, and five times Captain Angelby repulsed it, chasing the men upstairs at the point of the bayonet, though he heard cries of run "Run him through?" The unequal struggle lasted half an hour, and Captain Angelby was about to give the command to fire when he heard that other officer and non-commissioned officers were arriving, and the day was won.

Amongst the worst incidents was the hand-to-hand fight with a soldier named Marquez, a noted bad character, who refused to give his name. Holding his own rifle one hand, Captain Angelby seized the man's weapon with the other, being revolved to kill him 'is necessary, he said, when one of his sergeants interfered, saying that he knew Marquez, and could arrest him next day. At this juncture information was brought that the mutineers intended to seize the depot where cartridges were stored for mobilisation. Captain Angelby sent a guard thither with orders to bayonet anybody who approached. At ten o'clock the colonel arrived, after Captain Angelby had been for three-quarters of an hour standing out almost single-handed against 400 mutineers, as the other 400, though not in revolt, were passive spectators, or were kept back in their rooms by the non-commissioned officers, who, as usual, behaved splendidly.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

"NO WORK AFTER 7 P.M."

"There ought to be before sleep," said Sir James Crichton-Browne at the Royal Society of Arts "a period of subsidence, a setting down, and no strain or stress on the nerves, not merely in the case of children, but also in that of grown-up people.

"There should be no work done after seven or eight o'clock in the evening, but a little recreation or amusement, a little novel-reading, or a soothing cigar." (Laughter.)

THE CHRISTIAN WIDOW.

Writing of the humours of a country charity fair in the "Pall Mall Magazine," Mr S. L. Bensusan says : "I remember how, in the year when fireworks were first introduced here, old Widow Parrott left the Fair in anger after demanding her entrance-money from the clergyman, on the ground that such an exhibition was not Christian and that she was. The reverend gentleman, feeling rather distressed, paid the entrance-fee he had not received, and the old Christian lady stood in the middle of the road and watched the rest of the display from there, with clear conscience and replenished purse."

THE SERMON.

In a discussion in the "Liverpool Post" on the length of sermons, the Rev. Stanley Rogers tells the following story :—

On one occasion the renowned South African missioner, Dr. Moffatt, had been announced to speak in his father's (Dr. Guinness Rogers) church, London. When the evening arrived the doctor expressed his intention on limiting his address to forty minutes, but one hour and a quarter had passed, and still the doctor had not got even into his subject. Somewhat perturbed, Dr. Guinness Rogers pulled at the tails of the preacher's coat, and the doctor looked up at the clock. Realising the passing of time, Dr. Moffatt continued: "Well, brethren, the hands of the clock are going round, so I will get on to my subject—Africa."

SHOOTING AN ELEPHANT IN THE STRAND.

Sir Frederick Young, the famous pioneer of Imperial Federation, who completed his ninety-sixth year the other day has been giving some of his reminiscences to a representative of the "Morning Post" "I well remember," he said, "an incident that occured in the year 1826 at the place known as Exeter Change, in the Strand, close to where the 'Morning Post' now stand, and that made a great stir at the time. This was the killing of the famous elephant Chunee, who had been exhibited there for years and had been a popular favourite, but who had suddenly become unmanageable. I saw the Guards marching alone to the place, where they were to shoot the poor beast, who only fell after he had had one hundred and eighty musket balls fired into his body."

Another reminiscene of Sir Frederick's illustrates the change in modes of travelling. "I remember," he said, "that I went to Tynemouth with my father in the year 1836. We started from the General Post Office at St. Martin's-le-Grand on a stage coach, having secured outside seats, and we had to sit there for thirty-six hours, at the end of which time, at eleven o'clock at night, we reached Newcastle, which is seven or eight miles from Tynemouth."

SCIENCE NOTES.

ELECTRIFICATION ON SWEDISH RAILROADS.

Electrification of the lines of the Swedish State railroads from Kiruna to Riksgraensen, says the 'Electrical World,' is nearing completion, and the government is now planning the electrification of the large trunk lines from Stockholm to Malmo and from Stockholm to Gothenburg. The former line will receive energy from a plant to be built by the government near the town of Motala, and for the southern part energy will be purchased by the government from a large central station on the river Lagan. The Gothenburg line will be supplied chiefly from the government's plant at Tollhattan. Later the line from Gothenburg to Malmo will also be electrified. The cost of the lines at present under consideration will be nearly $30,000,000. The transmission lines, transformer stations and locomotives will cost approximately $20,000,000 and the new generating station will cost in the neighbourhood of $10,000,000."

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A large and well-equipped biological expedition organized by the University of the Philippines and the Philippine Bureau of Science has left Manila under the leadership of Prof. Griffin, for Taytay Bay, on the northeastern coast of the island of Palawan. It was planned to spend two months in an entirely unexplored region.

EARTHQUAKES AND RAINFALL.

An apparent relationship between the frequency of earthquakes at Tokyo and the amount of rainfall and snowfall in northwestern Japan has been pointed out by Prof. Omori, who does not, however, attempt to explain it. The periods when earthquakes are infrequent (but severe) coincide in a striking manner with those when rainfall is deficient (but not violent) shocks coincide with excessive rainfall at those places.

PRODUCTION OF ARGON FROM HYDROGEN.

At a lecture delivered at the Chemical Institute in Rome, Sir William Ramsay announced that he had obtained argon by the action of cathode rays upon hydrogen in a vacuum bulb with aluminium electrodes. The anode was covered with a thin layer of sulphur. A somewhat similar experiment in which selenium was used in place of sulphur gave krypton in place of argon. Sir William Ramsay does not consider the results of these experiments as final, but is awaiting further confirmation.

A GOOD IDEA IN NAMES.

Long-winded German names are something of a trial to the world at large, but the Germans themselves appear to have found the remedy. In 1909 an international aeronautical exposition was organized at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Its full name in German was "Internationale Luftschiffahrt-Ausstellung." After being abbreviated to "I. L. A.," this ultimately became "Ila;" and as the "Ila" the exposition has since been universally known. In like manner the "Allgemeine Luftfahrtzeug-Ausstellung" held last year in Berlin was known as the "Ala;" and now we hear of the "Damnu," which, to the busy man, is a happy substitute for "Deutsche Ausschuss fur den mathematischen und naturwissenschaftlichen Unterricht." "Imuk," which signifies Internationale mathematische Unterrichts-Kommission, and "Datsch," a condensation of Deutsche Ausschuss fur technische Schulen. Of course, this method of syncopation has its limits; since many combinations of initials are unpronounceable while others might be too grotesque to be palatable. On the other hand, it seems likely that in future the names of many expositions, societies, and the like will be deliberately selected with reference to such abbreviation.

COUNTERACTING THE CYCLONIC ACTION OF AIR.

In a patent, No. 1,060,273, Chester S. Melott of Yonkers, N. Y., has patented an aeronautical apparatus which has supporting and controlling surfaces with propelling means whose axis is parallel to the line of flight. Some of the surfaces extend radially from the said axis and adjacent to the propelling means so as to resist the cyclonic action of the air set in motion thereby, and means are provided for adjusting some of the radial surfaces substantially around the axis.

ANTARCTIC COAL.

According to Prof D. W. Edgeworth David, of the University of Sydney, Australia, the deposits of coal discovered by the Shackelton and Scott expeditions in the Antarctic will, perhaps, prove to be one of the largest unworked coal fields in the world. Wild, of the Shackelton expedition, discovered seven seams of coal outcropping in a great cliff face of sandstone and shale. The thickness of these seams, inclusive of a few clay bands, was 7 feet. Specimens chopped out by Wild with his ice-ax have been analyzed at Sydney and show the coal to be of workable quality. Scott's geologists traced this field for a distance of 650 miles, extending northward from the head of the Beardmore Glacier.

ST. CYR AEROTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

The French Chamber recently voted a credit which is to be used for adding to the apparatus of the St. Cyr Aerotechnic Institute, near Paris, this establishment forming part of the University. The committee decided that the amount should be used for constructing a dynamometric balance of large size for mounting upon the electric car which runs upon the track in the grounds for testing aeroplane surfaces, so as to allow an entire aeroplane to be used upon the car. In the second place, the round building and its experimental track is to be fitted with an electric-motor apparatus placed upon a central pivot so as to rotate objects around the track in order to study the resistance of the air, such as models of surfaces or helices. By means of the electric outfit, variation of speed can be easily made. A large air blast apparatus is also to be installed for testing small models in a fixed position in a strong air current which can run as high as 90 miles an hour. The first two apparatus will be installed so as to be at work during the coming visit of the Senate aviation commission.

AEROPLANE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" gives the following "resume" of the situation of aeroplane manufacture in Germany, and from this it appears that matters are far from being in a flourishing condition, at least from a financial standpoint. At present there are thirty-five aeroplane construction works, not counting amateur construction, but in nine out of ten cases the orders come from the government and only go to two or three leading firms. In fact, the pilot officers are only trained to use two or three systems of aeroplanes, and it is not considered practical in time of war to use too many kinds of flyers. On the other hand, it was hoped that an extensive market would be secured by the proposed founding of aeroplane posts in the colonies, but this promise is not likely to be fulfilled at present. The constructors also expected much from the national aviation funds and the recently demanded credits for aeroplane work, but it appears that the distribution of the funds ruined their hopes at least in part. A few of the leading factories still continue to absorb the orders for aeroplanes. The journal concludes that in its "ensemble," at least, the situation of the German aeroplane industry is in a very critical state.

PIPE-LINE TELEPHONY IN MINES.

A German electrical engineer, O. Dobbelstein, is responsible for the statement that a telephone system can be made to work from the interior of a mine to the surface of the ground by simply connecting one side of the telephones to the various metal parts such as compressed air or water pipes, cables, rails and the like, while the other side is connected to earth, in spite of the fact that all the piping, etc., is of course already in connection with the earth. It appears that a system of the kind is now in use in the Carolinienglück mine near Bochum. The expense of putting in telephones on this plan is, of course, reduced to a minimum from the absence of any wires, so that quite advantage is had. A battery supplying 12 volts is all that is needed to supply the current for the microphone, using an induction coil in the secondary circuit. An ordinary telephone is used as the receiver. An electric bell cannot naturally be used on this system in order to give signals, as only telephone currents can be carried. However, a method can be applied in the shape of a monotelephone relay such as is used on the Mercadier apparatus. This consists of a metal disk which vibrates when current comes into its magnet, and the vibration works a light arm so to make an electric contact in a suitable way, putting on a local battery circuit to ring a bell, so that signals can be made in this way by the telephone itself. Both permanent and portable telephone sets are used within the mine and the latter are set up at once by connecting to the rails or pipes and to the ground. Telephones can also be installed in the elevators by making use of the cable as the metal part.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AROUND THE CHANTILLY DERBY.

The weather was perfect on the day of the Chantilly Derby. Every well-known mondaine in Paris says the "Gentlewoman" was present at the race meeting, and each elegant woman appeared glad to wear the lace-trimmed gown that the dark clouds and the lack of sunshine had hitherto prevented her from showing. All the "attempts," successful and otherwise, launched by the leading dressmakers and milliners, were paraded on this glorious afternoon. Yet it was easy to realise that women of taste were once more in favour of the black-and-white toilettes so fashionable a couple of seasons ago. Effects in various colours, inspired from the Orient, have become too general. They have been ridiculed and exaggerated on all the music hall stages to such an extent that it is not surprising that the "femme du monde" has gradually abandoned so many of these eccentric models.

STRIPES, DOTS CHECKS AND FLOWERS.

Though most of the dresses worn at this Chantilly meeting were chiefly in gauze, linen, voile, or crepe de chine, made more or less on the same pattern, it was amusing to note this popular lace-trimmed gown reproduced in striped, dotted, checked and flowered materials. The majority of the skirts had the front width caught up beneath the waist ribbon or corselet such as we have been used to seeing for the last three or four weeks. Lace flounces in Malines, black or white Chantilly, point d'Angleterre and Brussels followed the draped movement at the sides. It is really astonishing how the same combinations were repeated over and over again. One had the impression that all these charming, well-dressed women had but one ambition—to look like each other.

BLACK-AND-WHITE GOWNS.

The popular black-and-white effects are varied in several ways. Young women favour Early Victorian flounces a broderie anglaise and tulle arrangement, or again, the classical dress of black charmeuse veiled with white embroidered tulle, as illustrated here. This becoming model was seen several times in white satin veiled with black Chantilly during this sportive afternoon. In every case the skirts were draped at the same angle below the knees, and had the similar row of small ball buttons in cut jet up the front width. On the white charmeuse models the wheel-bow at the bust, and the ends in ribbon crossing the hips were in black velvet instead of in satin. Each variety of gown had the same becoming collar and long sleeves finished with a double kilting.

HATS IN CRINOLINE, VELVET AND TULLE.

The prettiest hats were chiefly white or black, in crinoline straw trimmed with tulle and aigrettes like the hat photographed here, or in the form of charlottes with a voluminous bow in front, for, by a strange whim of fashion, these bows are never placed behind. Certain hats in black tulle have skull caps in black velvet moulding the head. The velvet is either encircled with a double fluting of tulle or is concealed beneath a massive bouillonne of the transparent material. Narrow wisps of black feathers outline the loops of these massive bows, and a well-known milliner even sews a row of these plumes at the edge of the brim. The mat-white skin of the Parisienne looks lovely beneath all these new hats. The velvety bloom that foreigners admire so much is not caused by "make up." The up-to-date woman applies Eau de Jeunesse Jane Hading all over her face before stepping into her car. While the refreshing lotion is still moist she uses the Poudre de Jeunesse Jane Hading that completes the treatment. Thirdly, she will pour a few drops of "Roses d'Orient" on her handkerchief or bodice, and inwardly thank the great French actress for having made known her three talismans of charm, beauty and youth, the lotion, the powder, and the scent, to women all over the world.

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